

Soldiers-1929

Awards for Valor.

SERGT. GONZALES' VERDUN GOLD BOOK NAME ENROLLED ON

Second Soldier Of Old

15th To Be Honored

By French City

3/18/29

Another Harlem soldier was honored last week by having his name entered in the "Book of Gold" of the City of Verdun, and by receiving the Verdun medal for heroic service in the battles of Verdun, Argonne Forest and the Meuse. Sergeant Fernando P. Gonzales is the name of the soldier referred to.

He served overseas as a corporal in Company A of the 369th Infantry, and has continued his service with the successors of the overseas regiment, the present 369th Infantry N. Y. N. C. He is a sergeant in company I of the new regiment.

This award is made by the Association des Auccieus Combattants de Verdun, an organization composed of officials and prominent citizens of the City of Verdun, France, noted for its heroic resistance to the German advance during the world war.

The "Book of Gold" will eventually contain the names of all soldiers who participated in the defense of Verdun, but Sergeant Gonzales is one of the few American soldiers, thus far, to have been so honored. Lieut. Frank E. Spencer, who served overseas as regimental sergeant major, is the only other non-commissioned officer of the regiment to have been so honored.

TRIBUTES PAID NEGRO SOLDIER

Army Honors Tillis For Feat
In Rescuing

Fellows

Enquirer-S

A negro private stood beside a colonel at Fort Benning Saturday

afternoon while the 24th infantry passed in review in the Negro's honor.

Colonel Paul C. Galleher, commander of the regiment, presented Private Lawrence A. Tillis, Company G with a certificate notifying he has been awarded the soldier's medal for heroism in time of peace by the president of the United States.

Private Tillis, on March 30, rescued four men who could not swim when two buses conveying the baseball team of the 24th infantry from Tuskegee, Ala., to Fort Benning ran into an open bridge and plunged into a swollen stream about 10 miles from Phenix City.

The official citation of the war department calls attention to the Negro's bravery. A letter from Major General Stephen Fuqua, chief of infantry, said, "I wish to extend to you my hearty congratulations upon this merited distinction."

Soldiers - 1929

Discrimination

JIM CROW IS PREDOMINATE IN U. S. CAMPS

Color Line Drawn by

War Department

Undersecretary
Maj. Burton E. Bowen, acting as-
sistant to the adjutant general of the
war department, has definitely let it
be known that it is the policy of the
war department officially to discrim-
inate against its citizens. In a letter
to William W. Hunt, 6540 Vernon
Ave., who made application for en-
rollment at the citizens' military
training camp for the Chicago dis-
trict, Major Bowen inclosed a copy
of an order issued in 1917 by the sec-
retary of war and released by Gen-
Robert C. Davis, adjutant genera-
l, that sets forth plainly the attitude of
the government on this subject.

The order reads: *6-22-24*

Subject: C. M. T. C. for Colored
candidates.

To the commanding generals of
all corps areas:

1. If sufficient applications are
received from qualified Colored ap-
plicants to warrant approval of
same, separate sections in the camp
for white and Colored students, or
separate organizations for instruc-
tion and separate messes will be
established on the same principle as
is now the custom in the regular
army. Colored organizations shall
be maintained as separate compa-
nies, battalions or similar units.

2. The organization of units in C.
M. T. C. for Colored candidates
should be ordered by corps area
commanders if on a date one month
prior to the opening of a camp ap-
plications received from qualified
and eligible applicants are sufficient
to reasonably assure the enrollment
of not less than 50 men in any unit.
When the organization of units for
Colored candidates is once ordered
the unit should be established even
though the number of candidates
actually reporting at the camp be-
comes very small. When less than
50 applications are received for a
camp in one month in advance of
the opening of a camp, organization
for Colored units will not be au-
thorized and applicants will be no-
tified of the decision immediately.

By order of the secretary of war,
(SGD) Robert C. Davis,
Major General, the Adjutant Gen-
eral.

The government, it seems, is fol-
lowing its policy of making this a
white man's country in every respect
except in time of war, when it be-
comes everybody's country. Young
men seeking to fit themselves to be
in position to protect this country in
time of need must do it to the accom-
paniment of prejudice and hu-
miliations. If a person desires to at-
tend these training camps, main-
tained by all Americans, he must do
it in segregated camps and under
segregated conditions. And judging
from comments of young men who
have learned this fact, there will be
no segregated camps this year, be-
cause there will be no one to attend
them.

Soldiers-1929

Historical
HERALD

newport news -
JAN 13 1929 Va

**COLORED SPANISH WAR
VETERANS WIL INSTALI**

The Captain Turner camp, Spanish American War Veterans, (colored division) of the National Soldiers Home, will install officers for the coming year on next Thursday night at the regular meeting. The following is the list of officers who will start their terms:

Commander—Charles H. Burress.
Senior commander—Amos Parker.
Junior vice-commander — Charles Gall.

Chaplain—C. A. Yainey.
Adjutant—Walter Howard.
Quartermaster—Alovenzo Harris.
Par instructor—J. H. Scipio.
Sergeant major—L. E. Phillips.
Officer of the day—J. D. Young.
Officer of guard—Julius McCorkle
Trustees—James Jordan, James M Banks, and Willie Watts.

Soldiers - 1929

In Confederate Army

Negro Body Servants Feted

By ~~Confederate~~ :: TEN CENT BILL AND STEVE GUESTS AT QUITMAN ::

By Veterans at Reunion

Quitman, Ga., October 7.—(Special)—Bill Yot, old "Ten Cent Bill," and Steve Ebberhardt, the latter in his hundredth year, have not forgotten the United ~~Confederate~~ Veterans and the veterans today showed Bill and Steve that they have not been forgotten.

Bill and Steve, two aged negroes who went through the war at the side of their white masters, are honored guests at the annual reunion of the Georgia division, which opened here today.

At this afternoon's session Ten Cent Bill and Steve were called on to speak. Both of the negroes, almost too old and too feeble to move by themselves, were assisted to the platforms. There they talked as best they could and though their voices were barely audible to the large crowd their every word was cheered by the assembled veterans.

NEWS

Menlo, Cal.

APR 191929

Pensioners of 2000 A. D.

THIS is only 1929, but if history repeats itself there will be veterans of the World war still alive and drawing pensions in the year 2000.

Daniel F. Bakeman, last survivor of the Revolutionary war, lived until April 5, 1869, or 86 years after the war ended. Hiram Cronk drew a pension as a veteran of the War of 1812 until his death on May 13, 1905, at the age of 105 years. Five soldiers of the Mexican war are still on the pension rolls 80 years after the close of that war.

In this connection it is interesting to note that two women who are mothers of Civil war veterans are still drawing pensions today. They are Samantha Button of West McHenry, Ill., and Samantha Farrer, a negro woman of Athens, Ala.

Although the Civil War ended in 1865, it is quite probable that a veteran or two who followed Grant may be alive and drawing a pension in 1950. Considering the vastly greater number of those who fought with Pershing in France, it is not unreasonable to suppose that some of them will still be in the land of the living in the year 2000. A youngster of 17 who enlisted in 1917 would be 100 years old then. And with the greater span of life which modern science is making possible there will doubtless be many to attain that age.

G. A. R. PROTEST UNION

Shout Protest Of Reunion Of North and South

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—(C. N. S.) — Nine hundred gray-haired men, who, in the sixties, battled with the rebel soldiers in defense of the union, shouted their protests against a proposed reunion of the soldiers of the North and South.

The resolution favoring such a joint resolution was introduced by Leroy T. Carleton of Maine and sounded the battle call for the 500 delegates.

"They were wrong in 1861," shouted Frank O. Cole of New Jersey, "and until they admit they were wrong, and not until then, will we join them."

Whereupon the entire group surged to their feet and pandemonium broke out. For several minutes the hall rang with the cheers of the delegates.

The sixty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic "disproved" in no uncertain terms, and formally rejected the resolution for joint reunion, which was said to have the approval of President Hoover and 31 states.

Chagrinned over the ignominious defeat of their plan for the reunion of the Blues and Grays, the southerners brand the action of the Union veterans as "un-American" and charge that those who are objecting to the union never "smelt gun powder in the war."

According to Richard A. Sneed, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, they will make no further effort to reunite the forces of the Civil war.

The G. A. R. encampment selected Cincinnati, Ohio, for the next year's meeting.

south owes a debt to Mr. Harris for snatching from oblivion pictures of a personality so pathetic and so valuable."

Harris created the inimitable and unapproached character of "Uncle Remus" and he became a familiar name in every American household. He was swept on the flood tide of his extraordinary popularity in this country to foreign lands and quickly reached the pinnacle of universal favoritism. "Br'er Rabbit" and "Br'er Fox" reveled in European applause.

Aside from Mr. Harris's matchless "Uncle Remus," he made other priceless contributions to literature, and they also captivated the critics of America and the savants of Europe. Besides these, the versatility of his wonderful genius was seen in powerful political, economic and

philosophical newspaper editorials, and in masterly literary criticisms, and it danced and rippled and scintillated in the exquisite poems of his soulful wooings. His loyalty to the flag which now floats over the land was glowingly attested in the patriotic anthems of his pen. He exulted in the progress of the south, proclaimed her splendor and peerless, and believed that she was the destined section of America's future greatness and glory.

As the years roll by, this memorial of Joel Chandler Harris at the open-air Westminster Abbey of the South, in the "Land of the Sky," will live to teach its beautiful and inspiring lesson. Since the morning stars first sang together the aspirations and achievements of man have been represented by symbols of remembrance. Cherished memorials of marble and tablets of bronze have been erected in honor of Joel Chandler Harris, a literary mecca has been dedicated to his name, eloquent eulogies have spoken his praises, and at each recurring anniversary of his birth bright ~~shadows are reflected from memory's fragrant garden and placed upon the~~ altar of his fame.

And yet, in the Shakespearean words, "There is more owing him than is paid."

Maine Will Erect \$50,000 Statue To Soldier-Founder Of Howard University Soon

New York News
629
New York

An equestrian statue to cost \$50,000 will be erected at Gettysburg to General Oliver Otis Howard, Commanding Officer of the Third Regiment of the State of Maine and founder of Howard University. The statue is to be completed by November 8, 1930, the one hundredth anniversary of the General's birth, and was made possible by a resolution passed in the last session of

Sign the Bill

Students of the Howard University Summer Session will make a trip to Gettysburg during the early part of August. They will leave a marker on the site of the statue, and as their annual custom, will assemble on Cemetery Ridge and sing their Alma Mater in honor of General Howard.

AMONG THE MEASURES passed by the Legislature in the session which has just adjourned is a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a monument to the former Fifteenth Regiment, now called the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth. This work has been placed in charge of a commission consisting of ~~Colonel~~ ^{Chairman} ~~Colonel~~ Hayward, who led the Fifteenth in the World War; Charles W. Fillmore and Louis Cuvillier.

4-3-29

IT IS EARNESTLY HOPED that the Governor will sign this measure. No American regiment in the war had a more brilliant record than the one which is still popularly known as the Fifteenth New York. Beginning with the exploits of ~~Henry~~ ^{Colonel} ~~Henry~~ Johnson and Needham Roberts, it carried on so well that finally the whole regiment was decorated by the French for bravery. It was the first American regiment to fight its way to the Rhine. In the face of the constant censure of Harlem within and without the city, it is well to have an enduring monument to the valor of Harlem's boys on the battlefield.

General Howard was a native of Leeds. He was graduated from West Point and rose to be colonel of the Third Maine regiment. He lost an arm in the Battle of Fair Oaks and returned to Maine for recruiting service while still convalescent. He went back to the front after the battle of Manassas, became major general and was at different times in command of the army of the Potowmack, of the Cumberland and of Tennessee.

Soldiers - 1929

National Guards.

CO. M. PRIZE WINNER

CO. M., OF BATTALION, RECEIVED
CUP FOR SMALL ARMS PRO-
FICIENCY — 372D INFANTRY
UNIT ALSO AWARDED CAMP
DEVENS STREAMER

The Boston Traveler said this week in its news columns: Company M machine gun company of the third battalion 372d infantry, Massachusetts national guard, a colored organization is proudly displaying a handsome, engraved silver cup, awarded to it by the Ladies Auxiliary of company M of the old 6th regiment, M. V. M., for proficiency in small arms for the period ending July 20, 1929. The company had the largest number qualified in small arms at South army before going to Camp Devens.

Title and Cup

At Camp Devens the company won the streamer as the best company in camp in 1928, and repeated in 1929.

The cup was awarded in memory of the late Maj. George Braxton and bears the names of those qualified, as follows: Capt. William E. Simmons 2d Lt. Edward F. D. Janifer 2d Lt. Anselmo Kriger, 1st Lt. Guy F. Williams, Sergt. Frederick D. Gibson Sergt. William H. Love, Sergt. Thomas E. LeBeau, Sergt. Charles W. Harris, Sergt. Maurice H. Dempsey, Priv. 1st class, Lloyd P. Wheaton, Priv. 1st class, George E. Wynne, Priv. William W. Betts and Priv. George R. O'Banyon.

Capt. Simmons has seen service in the regular army and served in the world war overseas with the infantry. He entered army life as a bugler and with the 10th cavalry saw service in the Philippines and in the Ute Indian campaign. He served as lieutenant in the 372d overseas under Gen. Gouaud. Since the war he has been in the national guard.

A former captain of the company, Raymond S. Jackson, who gave up his command because of illness, is a Western Reserve University and Harvard graduate, and another college man among the officers is Lt. Kriger, an old Rindge school athlete and graduate in civil engineering of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1917. He has been an assistant engineer for 12 years for the state highway commission.

Company M in 1927 sent four enlisted men to take examinations for commissions and all passed. This is believed by the officers of the company to be a record. Three of these have since been commissioned.

Soldiers-1929

Officers

WEST POINT'S ONLY COLORED CADET

Cadet Parham is the first Negro who has entered the U. S. Academy at West Point in twenty years.

So long a period had elapsed and the cadet corps at West Point had become so unaccustomed to the presence of a colored boy in their midst that the entrance of Parham and his apparent deliberate purpose to stay and bat-radically different from the propaganda published by young West Pointers and centered attention on the Negro cadet all over this prejudiced ridden country.

Immediately prophecies were broadcast that his life

would be unendurable, that he would be given the "silent" treatment, that he would be an outcast and would finally surrender his right to be educated—the only one of his race—at the expense of the United States government at the government's educational institution, supported and maintained by the taxes paid by several million members of his own race as well as by the races whose members

enter West Point without exciting comment or attention. Parham guarantee that he will make a successful and who find no barriers in the way of their successful pursuit of the West Point course to graduation except those erected by themselves through lack of ability or character.

In the old days when from time to time at not infrequent intervals colored boys were appointed to the Academy the public looked upon it as a matter of course; the cadet became accustomed to them and though bitter and mean prejudice was frequently manifested by some of the cadets there was never apparent the thought or purpose of exclusion of Negro boys from the institution.

The fact, however, that no Negro has been a member of the cadet corps for so long a period seemed to have established grounds for their permanent exclusion and Parham's entrance seemed a signal for determined and persistent effort to prepare the public mind for his imminent failure at the Academy either because of inability to master the course or because driven to leave on account of absolute isolation as a cadet and to which were added contempt, insult and humiliation.

From the very beginning propaganda of every kind carefully prepared to make it appear that Parham's life at West Point was unbearable was distributed throughout the country and found their way into the columns of Negro newspapers which in ignorance contributed to the plan to destroy the morale of the colored boy.

The latest contribution of hate came from the pen of an alleged "officer" at West Point in the N. Y. World.

This "officer" refused to be interviewed unless his statement was published "verbatim." He detailed minute-

y Parham's pitiable situation and declared that he would not be at West Point after the December Exams.

The lies of the officer were repellent and placed the Academy in a most unfavorable light so much so that the Superintendent was moved to issue a statement refuting the officer's lies and permitted Parham to give his own version of his life at West Point which showed that it was

ham and his apparent deliberate purpose to stay and bat-radically different from the propaganda published con-

From his statement his treatment varies little from that accorded colored boys who preceded him at the Acad-

WEST POINT NEGRO DENIES UNFAIRNESS

No Sign of Discrimination or Prejudice, Says Parham

JOINS IN CADET SPORTS

Slightly Behind in Mathematics, Gets Extra Coaching

By Frank T. Ketter

Special Despatch to The World
WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Breaking a policy in effect for more than a century, Alonzo Parham, Negro cadet at the Military Academy here, was permitted to talk to a reporter for The World for publication to-day. Parham bitterly objected to the publicity he has recently received and said it was discouraging to see his position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity.

"Published reports that cadets never talked to me or that my relations with them are strained are absolutely false," he went on. "I realize that orders cannot be issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal. Statements to the effect that cadets have been ordered

not to talk to me are false.

"Since July 1, when I entered, my treatment at the hands of officers and cadets has been fair and never under any circumstances has there been any sign of discrimination or prejudice.

"All the officers are giving me a square deal. I have participated in every activity with other fourth class men from the minute of my arrival, and in addition to the military drills have participated in intramural sports—playing baseball, basketball, football, soccer, tennis, and other games. In the football trips to Boston, New Haven and New York City I have marched with my company and sat in the stands exactly like the other cadets."

Troubled by Mathematics

Mathematics has given Parham considerable trouble, and he admitted that since the first week's instruction in September he has been deficient. He said: "During the first week I asked for and received extra instruction on two occasions at conferences with the officer instructors. When, with a number of other fourth class men, I was posted as being deficient we were all ordered to attend conferences four times a week from 5.10 P. M. to 6.10 P. M. Three other cadets were in my section. This time is ordinarily free."

Herald Commonwealth
CITIZEN
KEY WEST, FLA.

MAY 25 1929

No negro has ever been graduated from An-

apolis (though three went there between 1871

and 1875) but three of the 12 negroes who attend

ed West Point did graduate. They were Henry O.

Flipper (1873), who served for a time as lieutenant

in the regular army but was discharged because of

difficulties; John E. Alexander (1887), who died

in 1894 while serving as military instructor at Wil-

berforce university, and the late Charles Young

(1889), who became the only full-fledged negro

colonel in the peace-time establishment and served

as military attache to the negro republic of Liberia.

Our entire diplomatic staff there is colored and a

former sergeant in our army—also colored—com-

mands the Liberian troops. There are still some

half dozen negro commissioned officers in our

regular army (commanding troops of their own

color) but none in the navy where enlistment is

practically confined to whites. Negro officers in

the world war included two colonels, four lieuten-

ant colonels, a dozen majors, 16 captains and hun-

dreds of lieutenants.

When asked if he had received cadet paragraphs preceding the despatch coaching at night, Parham replied he made it appear that it was a statement he had never requested it. In all other sent to The World by an officer of the academic and military subjects Par-Military Academy. This was an error Parham stated he was proficient, and that which The World regrets. The despatch the mathematics course was the only was written by a civilian correspondent one giving trouble.

Major Gen. William R. Smith, Superintendant, was also interviewed. He claims any official backing for his story. deplored the publicity Parham is receiving and stated that it was having a most harmful effect. "This young man is absolutely on his own, exactly like every other cadet, and to single him out merely because of his color is un-American," said Gen. Smith.

"Parham's academic standing in mathematics has been commented on in the press. While he is deficient in that subject, at one time there were eighteen other cadets with lower marks than his and at the present time there are ten below him. In Parham's class at present a total of forty-two cadets are deficient in mathematics, while in the third class sixty-one are below our required standards.

All Not to Be Discharged

"To predict that any or all these cadets will be discharged this December is impossible, as invariably a large number of the deficient cadets make application for retirement under the law which permits an Army officer to be retired in the discretion of the President after he has been 30 years in service. President Hoover approved this application of War Patrick J. Hurley announced, Monday.

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Green, Infantry, was placed on the retired list November 15, on his own application after more than 30 years' service, Acting Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley announced, Monday.

Lieutenant Colonel Green filed his application for retirement under the law which permits an Army officer to be retired in the discretion of the President after he has been 30 years in service. President Hoover approved this application.

Parham's daily marks show that he is failing to pass by only a few tenths."

"Is Parham isolated from the other cadets in any way outside of rooming alone?" was asked of the Superintendent.

"He is not," was the emphatic reply.

"If you could spend a few days here you would see him marching to all formations, participating in every ac-

tivity and in every way treated like other cadets."

"Have orders been issued requiring

cadets to refrain from talking to Par-

ham or having social relations with

him?"

"No; if I discovered any officer or

cadet issuing such orders or joining in

a movement or clique to do such a

despicable thing I would immediately bring him before a general court-martial.

In fact, I might almost consider

that hazing if cadets were involved and

under the law in such cases Congress

has authorized me peremptorily to dis-

miss hazers."

Reserve Army Officers

End Annual Training

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 24.—

Sixteen officers of the United States

infantry Reserve completed two

weeks of intensive training in mili-

tary science and tactics here Saturday.

The course includes study of

combat principles of infantry units

and the detail of Lieut. Col. Davis to

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informed that his services were not

available as he had been detailed

to duty at Wilberforce

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Soldiers - 1929

Officers.

that Governor Louis L. Emerson had appointed Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, 3763 South parkway prominent Chicago physician and major in the Eighth Illinois regiment, to the colonelcy to succeed former Col. Otis Col. Dickerson



J. Duncan, who was deposed by executive order following his trial for illegal disposition of government property under his care.

Dr. Dickerson was born in Austin Tex., Dec. 1, 1870. He received his early education in Texas, graduating at the Princeton High School in his home town, and the University of Chicago. Later he attended and received his medical degree at Rush Medical College in 1901. As an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, Dr. Dickerson became one of the most noted members of the medical profession in Chicago. He is a member of the staff at Provident hospital.

Joins Eighth

The new colonel joined the Eighth regiment in 1914 and saw service in the Mexican border campaign in 1916. He went overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces as lieutenant in the Eighth and returned as a captain. For brilliant service rendered in France Captain Dickerson was promoted to the rank of major. With the announcement that Major Dickerson had been selected colonel many ex-members of the regiment have indicated their intentions to rejoin.

Was Track Star

Colonel Dickerson was a member of the track teams at the University of Chicago in 1894 and 1895. At the present time he is affiliated with the Chicago chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, the Appomattox club, the Chicago Assembly club, member of the board of management of the Wabash Ave. Y. M. C. A.; N. A. A. C. P.; president trustee board of Grace Presbyterian church; member of staffs of Dailey and Provident hospitals; National, Chicago, and American medical association, and Order of C (University of Chicago). Dr. Dickerson's wife is the former Miss Daisy Hunter.

Soldiers 1929

Officers

~~Officers~~ THE CASE OF COLONEL GREEN ^{10/12/29}

~~Officers~~ ^{10/12/29}
RUMOR has it that Lieutenant Colonel John E. Green, the ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, is to voluntarily retire from active service this fall. This is a great pity because Lieutenant Colonel Green is only 51 years old and if he stayed in the army until 64, the age of retirement, he would undoubtedly retire a major general.

Negroes who understand the Jim Crow ways of our army will understand why Lieut. Col. Green would want to retire. He is evidently tired of standing the gaff. Appointed from the ranks in 1901 after passing a competitive examination, he has been shuffled hither and yon in obedience to the dictates of Mr. James Crow.

An army officer is supposed to serve equal and alternate periods with troops and on staff duty. The experience of the Negro officers has been that when their periods of service with troops were up they were shunted off to Liberia as military attaches or to Wilberforce University as instructors in military tactics, while white officers received staff assignments to the various army schools, departmental staffs or to European and Asiatic capitals. The result is that the white officer is bound to have much wider experience and contacts than this high position from an enlisted man. ^{10/12/29}

Again, the higher a black officer rises in the army, the more opposition there is to him because the army wants to get a Negro officer instead of being treated as an officer. One of him. Above the rank of First Lieutenant, white officers the surface he was accorded the same treatment and respect must serve under him and take orders from him. Of course a commissioned officer in Uncle Sam's army, but under this is considered intolerable in white America. In the case of Lieutenant Colonel Green, when assigned to duty with a regiment of service was spent buried at Wilberforce or in the jungles of Liberia while white officers of lesser rank were placed in reinforcements. The higher he climbs the more difficult is it to send responsible staff positions in various parts of the world. He was aim on insignificant staff assignments such as Liberia and Wilberforce.

The Adjutant General of the Army has some job on his hands trying to figure out what to do with such an officer. After all, Colonel Green is only human, and he deserves credit, he reasons, one cannot send a black officer to London or Paris, Berlin, Rome, Bucharest, Copenhagen, Madrid, Pekin or Bangkok, nor can a black officer be made adjutant general or inspector general of a military department. So the only alternative is to make things so unpleasant for him that he will retire or, as in the case of Colonel Young, have a board of medical officers retire him because of alleged physical disability. Young almost became a general and that scared them to death. Make sure that they will try very hard to keep Colonel Green from scaring them.

There are several things Negroes would do if they were of the military service. They could persuade more young Negroes to take the examinations for West Point either from civilian life or from the ranks of the four regular Army regiments that an end be put to segregation and discrimination. They could elect three or four Negro Congressmen so we would be sure of having six or eight Negroes entering West Point every term. They could do all these things but the plain fact of the matter seems to be that they won't. This is lamentable but it is also true. And so it is that the most Negro communities would select from their midst the most mentally and physically fit young men and pay them a bonus to enlist in the regular army with a view to taking the annual examination for West Point from the ranks. Fourth, they would make every effort to elect Negro Congressmen where possible or to vote for white Congressmen pledged to give their Negro

constituents part of Annapolis and the West Point appointments. In this way we would soon have so many black officers that the old Liberia-Wilberforce game would no longer be workable. There would shortly be enough black officers to staff whole battalions and regiments and no longer would we be confronted with cases of discouragement of excellent officers like Lt. Col. Green.

But alas! we seem to be far more interested in trivialities or matters of no great import. Apparently we don't care about the fate of black army officers; we don't care about the 24th Infantry exiled in Georgia or the 25th Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry doomed to seemingly perpetual service in the wastes of the Southwest; we don't care about the gross discrimination in the Navy nor does it concern us greatly, if at all, that black men are barred from almost all of the special services on land and sea. As long as we can hold conventions "throw" parties and talk loudly about the progress of the race we're seemingly satisfied!

~~Officers~~ UNCLE SAM LOSES A COLONEL ^{10/12/29}

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN E. GREEN, infantry United States Army, has been retired as of November 15 at his own request, after 30 years of service. He rose to

Colonel Green is a Negro and he was treated as a Negro from the time he won his commission until he retired. In fact

circles who had to obey the regulations and appear to be treated

as if he were a Negro. He was accorded the same treatment and respect

as any other officer in Uncle Sam's army, but under

the same kind of treatment that is accorded

to any other appointee to the academy; and

this he insists he is getting. While he may

exaggerate for effect, he hardly would dare to

go beyond exaggeration; and we may take it

for granted that he is not the victim of serious hazing or of discrimination.

Colored people themselves could make the going a whole lot easier for such brave fellows if they really cared to do so

They could agitate constantly for Negro units in all branches

of the military service. They could persuade more young

Negroes to take the examinations for West Point either from

civilian life or from the ranks of the four regular Army regi-

ments composed of Negroes. They could elect three or four

Negro Congressmen so we would be sure of having six or eight

Negroes entering West Point every term. They could do all

these things but the plain fact of the matter seems to be that they won't. This is lamentable but it is also true. And so it is

that the equalities of treatment due to race, religion

ROY, N. Y.

RECORD

DEC 4 1929

THE NEGRO CADET.

Stories about race discrimination at West Point in relation to the Negro cadet, Alonzo Parkham, appointed to the Military Academy by Representative De Priest were spiked yesterday when the authorities at the first interview permitted to a cadet in a century. Parkham denied any discrimination and asserted that he had had every courtesy from his classmates, his officers and his teachers.

Allowing as much as we wish for good sportsmanship, there is every reason to believe that, in the main, the statement of the cadet covers the ground. There is much racial feeling in the United States. It exists particularly in the South. There are representatives of southern states at the Military Academy. Doubtless they feel the old-time prejudices and very probably are irritated that the government permits a situation which, in their section of the country, is impossible.

But the United States cannot tolerate local and provincial ideas to rule in national affairs. Because the people of New Mexico consider Mexicans "greasers" and will not fellowship with them does not prevent the United States officially from being friendly with the people of Mexico and insisting that its representatives shall treat all citizens of the southern republic with perfect courtesy and honor. A West Point cadet is a representative of the United States and cannot allow his inborn sectional prejudices to rule.

Cadet Parkham frankly states that friendships are beyond the control of official rules. He does not expect his fellow cadets from the South to look upon him as an intimate. All he asks is the same kind of treatment that is accorded to any other appointee to the academy; and this he insists he is getting. While he may exaggerate for effect, he hardly would dare to go beyond exaggeration; and we may take it for granted that he is not the victim of serious hazing or of discrimination.

Doubtless the statement was revised, largely written, by the authorities. But it represents

Parkham's position. Whatever the individual may think about the propriety of such appointments—and this will depend largely upon education and environment—it is Americanism to

expect a cadet, once in the academy, to be treated properly if he behaves himself. In

the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, or that Negro units be

commanded by Negro officers. Second, they would flood their Congressmen with letters to the same purpose. Third, the vari-

ous Negro communities would select from their midst the most

mentally and physically fit young men and pay them a bonus to

enlist in the regular army with a view to taking the annual examination for West Point from the ranks. Fourth, they would

make every effort to elect Negro Congressmen where possible or to vote for white Congressmen pledged to give their Negro

BRONX, N. Y.
NORTH SIDE NEWS

THE NEGRO CADET

An army officer at West Point has been quoted as saying that Alonzo Parham, the negro cadet recently appointed by Congressman De Priest (colored), is treated by the white cadets with cold formality, that there is no trace of friendliness in their attitude and that the negro is in the cadet world but not of it. Referring to this "embarrassing situation," the Philadelphia Record says: "It is possible at one and the same time to understand the attitude of the cadets and to sympathize wholeheartedly with the young negro. If Parham were to be graduated from West Point he would become an officer in the army, in command of white troops, and an associate of white officers. The situation would be uncomfortable to the point of unendurableness—and not through the fault of either party. The discomfort would spring from deep-rooted causes, differences that can not be wiped out at a stroke by legislative decree or individual action. They can be mitigated only in the passage of time, if at all."

Following the first reports the young negro cadet has spoken "in the first published interview permitted a West Point undergraduate in more than a hundred years." Presumably so extraordinary a permission was dictated by politics. At any rate in the character of the interview there is suggestion of careful coaching from "higher up." It is a flat denial that there has been "any sign of discrimination or prejudice." Yet it is significant that Parham intelligently recognizes an inescapable fact of human experience as follows: "I realize that orders can not be issued governing friendships and that such a matter is purely personal."

CADET PARHAM NOT JIM-CROWED

AT WEST POINT MESS TABLE

Afro-American
WEST POINT, N. Y.—Cadet Alonzo Parham, contrary to the statement made by the Brooklyn *Times*, white, suffers no segregation in the mess halls or at West Point, the AFRO was told here this week.

Parham is treated civilly. There are no vacant seats on either side of him at mess, as alleged, unless the cadets to whom the seats are assigned, are on sick report, on furlough, on pass, or on some such duty that prevents their being present.

A few days before Parham entered the Academy, the commandant of cadets ruled that Parham was to be treated with the same respect as the other plebes. This ruling has been and is being lived up to.

In the beginning none of the cadets paid any attention to him. Some of them refused to eat with him at mess. It was thereupon ordered that those who refused to eat beside him would not eat at all, and each plebe was assigned a seat.

Parham has cadet friends now with whom he pals after class and at games.

GAZETTE
TEXARKANA, TEX

DEC 10 1928
THE NEGRO CADET

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CAUCASIAN TO SUCCEED HIM; RUMOR

**Alleged Connection With
Illegal Sale Of Gov't
Property Cause**

FRIENDS ARE SHOCKED

**Will Be Given A Hearing
On April 1**

Col. Otis B. Duncan, commander of the Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, was relieved of command by order issued Friday from Springfield by Adjutant General Carlos E. Black. The removal of Col. Duncan came as a result of his alleged connection with irregularities in the handling of government property in the Chicago armory, located on Giles avenue near 35th street.

Investigate Charges

About two weeks ago, Capt. Clarence J. Riggs of the Eighth regiment was under investigation for the alleged illegal disposal of government stores in the armory to private individuals. Capt. Riggs was in charge of the supplies at the armory, and at the time the investigation was begun it was

rumored that some high officials in the regiment would be hit before the matter was closed. The removal of Col. Duncan bears out these rumors.

To Get Hearing

Col. Duncan will be given a hearing April 1 in Chicago before a board composed of three brigadier generals, Abel Davis, John Lee Raiford, Greensboro, N. C.; William A. Tisdale, Birmingham and Earl Garrity, and Frank R. Schwengel. Lieut. Clinton Rush, a Caucasian, a formerly drill master of the regiment, has been temporarily appointed to the vacancy created by Duncan's removal.

The implication of the colonel in the alleged irregularities and his discharge came as a distinct shock to his friends in Chicago. He was always considered an honest and conscientious leader, and it seems incredible that he should be connected with irregularity of any sort.

CANDIDATES FOR MILITARY HONOR ARE EXAMINED

Chicago Tribune

The committee appointed by Congressman Oscar DePriest to examine candidates for appointment to West Point and Annapolis from Illinois met in the offices of Attorney Patrick B. Prescott at 337 South State street Monday evening and examined about 20 aspirants for the appointments. A fine array of young men were ushered into the office one at a time and examined by the committee.

There will be chosen two principal appointees to Annapolis and one principal appointee to West Point, with a corresponding number of alternates for each school. The committee is meeting nightly to consider candidates for these signal honors.

The committee on examination consists of: Assistant Corporation Counsel Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., chairman; Attorney Loring B. Moore, Dr. Spencer Dickerson medical examiner, and Attorney William L. Dawson, military examiner.

Negroes Given Training At Tuskegee Institute

Tuskegee Institute
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 18.—Sixteen colored officers of the United States infantry reserve are encamped here for two weeks of intensive training in military science and tactics and combat principles of infantry units. This is the first opportunity since the close of the war that negro officers of the reserve have had to receive such instruction. Col. Thomas S. Moorman, (DOL) of Birmingham is commanding officer and Col. Benjamin O. Davis, ranking negro officer in U. S. army, executive officer.

The following officers are enrolled in the course: Captains Elisha Jones, Talladega; Arthur Philip Hayes, Tuskegee Institute; Aaron Day, Atlanta; First

lieutenants Charles J. Adams, Selma; Oscar G. Lawless, Talladega; Lawrence A. Oxley, George Talladega; Bishop Love, Arthur W. Ferguson, A Bishop Love, Arthur W. Ferguson, A T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Cleve L. Abbott, Tuskegee Institute; Lonne William Lott, Mobile; Walter Harold Smith, Atlanta; Second Lieutenants Alayne McMillian Watson, Atlanta; William E. Spencer, Raleigh, N. C.; Brigadier generals, Abel Davis, John Lee Raiford, Greensboro, N. C.; William A. Tisdale, Birmingham and Earl Garrity, and Frank R. Schwengel. Theodore Winder, Nashville.

Retired U. S. Officer

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Joseph V. Dendy, master sergeant of the medical department at West Point Academy, who was retired recently after twenty-seven years of service. He was a non-commissioned officer for twenty-three years of this time. Dendy was born in Clinton, South Carolina, forty-six years ago, is married and has two children. He was guest of honor last week at a banquet given by the Cavalry Detachment at which high officials paid tribute to his spotless military career. Master Sergeant Dendy will be employed at the New York General Depot (medical section) in Broadway.



J. Y. Dandy

Soldiers - 1929.

Officers.

Alonzo Souleigh Parham Enrolled As Cadet At West Point Military Academy And Enters Upon His Duty

Reported Early Monday Morning, July 1, With 398 Other Plebes and Is Received Without

Visible Signs Of Discrimination

West Point, N. Y.—Without any semblance of the unusual, Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20 years old, of Chicago, came here Monday morning, July 1, from the Grand Central station on a train leaving there at 6.40 o'clock, presented his credentials as a "plebe" cadet, received a card and was assigned quarters, after being measured for his uniform.

NOW WEST POINT CADET



ALONZO SOULEIGH PARHAM
Entered United States Military Academy, Monday, July 1.

Named for appointment as a West Point cadet by Congressman Oscar DePriest, Parham is the first Negro cadet to enter West Point since 1918. There have been twenty-one others named for a cadetship, but only three have finished the four years course.

Takes Oath of Service

With the superintendent of the Academy, Gen. William R. Smith, standing in front of them on the green parade ground, Parham and 398 other fledgling cadets were given the oath by Chief Clerk Isaac Boyle, pledging allegiance to the flag which floated in the summer breeze, to serve four years at West Point and then to give at least four years to the regular army service after graduation as an officer.

Parham is one of the finest physical specimens in the entering class making acquaintances, and he has with high scholastic attainments. There were no signs of discriminations. The Negro lad was assigned to a single room which has a stone floor, gray painted walls, a single young man wrote. In spite of the rigid discipline and the full day's routine, he likes the gray cot, a table, a locker and a place and feels that he will be able to master the stiff course. He is kept so busy that so far

mitted to display a photograph of his mother or sweetheart on the top shelf of his locker. he has had time to write only one letter to his mother and has been forced to neglect a number of his friends whom he promised to write to.

Starts Drilling

As soon as the cadets were uniformed in their "beast skins" gray flannel trousers and shirts following the regulation bath and haircut, they were assigned to squads and drilled. Onlookers watching the cadets drill were impressed with the fact that the officers are against discrimination and that reports touching on the matter have been based largely on conjecture.

It is estimated that the four years at West Point costs the government \$19,989 for each cadet. There is an allowance of \$1,072 a year for the cadets but they do not handle a cent of it during their four years' course. It is deposited monthly with the treasurer and is used to defray incidental expenses. Sometimes a cadet has some of this allowance left over at graduation.

Parham will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white members of the class. Colonel S. C. Richardson, commandant of the academy, said:

"There will be no discrimination of any description against Parham," the colonel said. Parham has been assigned to the 2d Company, the selection being made on a basis of height, according to the colonel. He was one of several assigned to a single room, but this assignment was made in accordance with the regular system followed at the academy, the colonel said.

WEST POINT NO BAD SAYS PARHAM

Writing a letter to his mother in one of his few spare moments last week, Cadet Alonzo Souleigh Parham, Chicago boy, who made his debut at West Point July 1, told her that he was getting along well and that West Point was nearly as bad as it was painted by advance notices.

The discipline is very rigid, Parham wrote, but he has not yet noticed any sign of discrimination against him on account of his color. There is very little time for

my service after graduation as an officer. There is very little time for

CONSPIRACY OF "SILENCE" IS AGREED UPON

DePriest Candidate Enters West Point Monday With Class of 398.

GETS SINGLE ROOM

Stone Floor, Gray Wall, Table, Chair and Locker.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Alonzo S. Parham, 18, of Chicago, DePriest candidate, entered West Point Military Academy Monday.

He arrived early on the 6:40 a.m. train from New York and with other plebes was taken in a launch from Garrison to West Point.

As soon as the entire plebe (first year) class of 398 had been given gray flannel suits and trousers, bath and haircut, they were assigned to squads and drilled. All day long the drill lasted so that the new class could mark time before their school mates as they took the oath of entrance into the Academy.

At 5:30 first classmen stood in formation before General William R. Smith, Superintendent of the Academy, while chief clerk "Ike" Bogle had them swear allegiance to the flag and country and to serve four years in the regular army after four years spent studying at West Point.

Parham was at home in the drill. In high school he was a major of the Cadet R. O. T. C.

Single Room

He was assigned to a single room, altho where they desire, two or more cadets have a room in common. Furniture includes a cot with Army gray blanket, chair, table, locker, no rugs or curtain drapes. A photograph of his mother or sweetheart, but no other pictures or decorations are allowed.

West Point records show that four years training for each cadet costs the U. S. exactly \$20,000. Each cadet is paid \$1,072 a year for incidental expenses. This goes to the Academy treasurer and maybe some mite is left over at graduation time.

Discrimination

There will be no open discrimination against Parham. Under cover, there will be piles of it. Hazing has been banned. Fellow students have however agreed among themselves not to talk with him or walk with him except in drills, and to use any other unofficial means to make him feel an outsider.

Advised In Advance

Of all these slights, Parham has been warned in advance. He knows that the last colored man to enter the Academy was J. B. Alexander who stayed six months in 1918.

He knows of the trials of colored Charles Young, who graduated as a second lieutenant in 1887 after 4 hectic years.

He knows that of 22 colored men to apply for admission to West Point, only thirteen have passed, only three graduated and only one is in the regular army today despite the fact that there are four colored regiments in the U. S. regular army served altogether by white officers.

If the hazing by silence conspiracy goes thru, Parham may be a lonesome cadet until April of next year, when Congressman DePriest will make his second appointment to the Army school.

OFFICERS OF "428TH" PROMOTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct 5/29.—(C. N. S.)—Officers of the 428th Infantry, Reserve Corps of the United States Army, a Negro regiment, received well deserved promotions last week.

Captain Campbell C. Johnson, executive secretary of the Twelfth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Captain Fur-Howard Donovan Queen were advanced to the rank of major. They will continue to command the Second and Third battalions of the 428th Infantry, as heretofore.

First Lieutenants Walter H. Mazuck, Thornton H. Gray and Joseph H. Cooper and G. A. Ferguson were advanced to the rank of captains. All of these men are World war service men with fine records.

In addition, several of the junior

officers were promoted, including Second Lieutenant L. H. Russell and F. L. Slade, who became first lieutenants and Maurice Johnson, J. H. Robinson, Hyman Chase and E. R. Welch, graduates from the reserve officers' training corps at Howard

who were advanced. The regiment is making rapid progress under the command of Lieutenant Colonel West A. Hamill.

PARHAM BEGINS DUTIES AS WEST POINT CADET

Colonel Richardson Promises Race Youth Will be Treated Fairly.

West Point, N. Y., July 11. — Colonel R. C. Richardson, commandant of the military academy at West Point, in answers to inquiries if discrimination would be practiced against Cadet Alonzo S. Parham Chicago Race youth appointed by Representative DePrest, who succeeded in passing all entrance requirements, said that Parham will be treated in exactly the same manner as the white member of his class.

The officers at West Point are interested solely in what a man does, the colonel said. When a man enters the academy, the Colonel added, he turns over "a new page in the book of life and what is written is written only by himself."

"There will be no discrimination of any description" against Parham, the Colonel said.

Parham has been assigned to the regularities in the handling of government supplies. The charges dealt made on the basis of height. He was with the selling of government supplies to private individuals.

Col. Duncan until several months ago was commanding officer of the Eighth regiment of the Illinois National Guard. Shocked and surprised were his many friends when the charges involving him were made known. It is hoped that he will emerge unscathed.

Shortly after he had been relieved of the command of his regiment by the adjutant general of the state he shot himself through the left side in what was reported to have been a suicide attempt. Faced by possible disgrace and despondent over ill health, the recent loss of his father and the invalidism of his mother, Col. Duncan's mind was greatly upset and his injury for a short time seemed to have been very serious.

The corps was led by the army band of eighty pieces. They marched through the stadium each step with concurrent cadence, 1200 men as unit.

Cadet Parham, left guide of his company, added color to this spectacular scene—full dressed, straight as an arrow and a grim determination in his general aspect, marked him as a ticker.

During the game, Parham participated in the yells, songs and whistles with a vigor and spirit that dispelled all rumors of homesickness, or yearning for "mamma's apron string." Parham has apparently overcome his reported nostalgia if it ever existed.

COLONEL DUNCAN DUSTED

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Col. Otis B. Duncan was dishonorably discharged from the Illinois National Guard Monday

by orders of Governor Emerson on account of alleged ir-

Tuesday, the only Negro in a class of 390 and the first of his race to be there since 1918. Young Burns, on the left, failed several weeks ago to pass the

Col. R. C. Richardson, commandant of cadets in an address to the incoming class declared that at West Point "There is absolute equality of democracy—the rich man's son is treated no differently from the poor boy—the color of man's skin makes no difference."

Most of the students of the incoming class of "plebeians" were assigned two or three to a room. Parham was given a small room off to himself. So far, he has been treated like the rest of the students, sitting at the dining table with the whites and being subjected to the same discipline.

Negro at West Point Finds

SAYS POSITION MISREPRESENTED IN RECENT PUBLICITY

No Fault With Treatment

BY F. T. KETTER,

Associated Press Writer.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—(AP) Alonzo Parham, negro cadet appointed to the United States Military Academy from Chicago, in an interview today said that the treatment he has received since he entered the academy

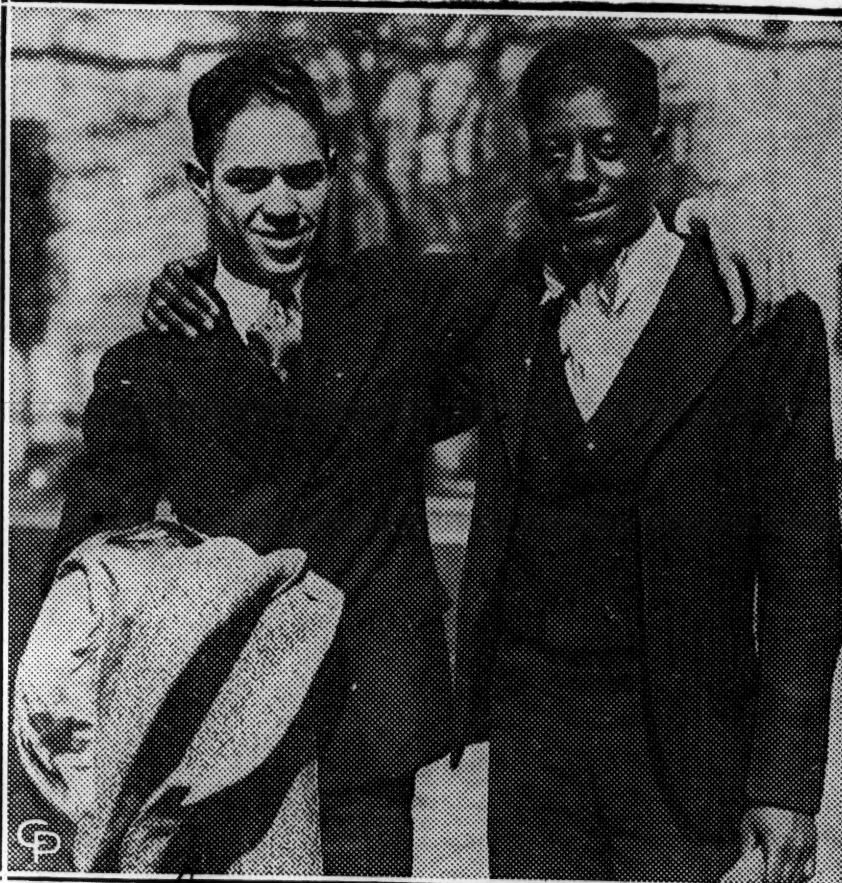
"Since July 1, when I entered, my treatment at the hands of officers and cadets has been fair and never under any circumstances has there been any discrimination or prejudice."

The permission granted the cadet to talk for publication broke a policy which had been in effect at the academy for more than a century.

Parham directed to publicly recently given him and remarked that it was discouraging to see my position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity."

"Published reports that cadets never

One Gets There



Haven and New York city, I marched with my company and sat in the stands exactly as the other cadets."

Mathematics has given Parham considerable trouble and he admitted that since the first week's instructions in September he has been deficient.

"During the first week," he said, "I asked for and received extra instruction on two occasions at conferences with the officer instructors. When in company with a number of other fourth classmen I was posted as being deficient we were all ordered to attend conferences four times a week from 5:10 p. m. to 6:10 p. m. Three other cadets were in my section. This time is ordinarily free."

When asked if he had received cadet coaching at night, Parham replied that he never had requested it. In all other academic and military subjects he said that he was proficient and that the mathematics course was the only one giving him trouble.

Major General William R. Smith, superintendent, also deplored the publicity Parham had received and said it was having a most harmful effect.

"This young man is absolutely on his own," the general said, "exactly as every other cadet and to single him out merely because of his color is an-American."

Deficient in Mathematics.

"Parham's academic standing in mathematics has been commented on in the press," General Smith continued. "While he is deficient in that subject, at one time there were 10 other cadets with lower marks than his and at the present time there are 10 below him. In Parham's class at present a total of 42 cadets are deficient in mathematics, while in the third class there are 61 cadets below our required standards."

"To predict that any or all of these cadets will be discharged this December is impossible, as invariably a large number of the deficient cadets make passing marks. Last year 140 cadets were examined and only 70 failed to pass and were honorably discharged."

Parham's daily marks show that he is failing to pass only by a few tenths."

General Smith was asked if Parham was isolated from the other cadets in any way outside of rooming alone.

"He is not," was the emphatic reply. "If you could spend a few days here you would see him marching all formations, participating in every activity and in every way treated like other cadets."

Negro's Treatment At U. S. Academy Is Fair

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 2—(AP) Alonzo Parham, negro cadet appointed to the United States Military Academy from Chicago, in an interview today said that the treatment he has received since he entered the academy July 1 has been absolutely fair and impartial.

The permission granted the cadet to talk for publication broke a policy which had been in effect at the academy for more than a century.

Parham objected to publicity recently given him and remarked that it was discouraging to see my position so badly misrepresented and to be singled out as an object for pity."

Officers.
BROOKLYN TIMES

SEP 17 1929

CLOURED MEN AT W. POINT

George E. Wibecan Speaks of State-

ments Made by Herbert.

Editor, Brooklyn Daily Times:

Sir: Some years ago the writer of the "Beyond the Bridge" column in your paper wrote a scurrilous article reflecting on the colored people of Harlem, in particular, and the colored race in general. It caused considerable comment and indignation and those of us who protested to you about its viciousness were assured by your paper that there would be a discontinuance of such vaporings and malicious misstatements. It would seem, however, that the writer has returned and is writing true to form.

I have always regarded The Brooklyn Times as a family paper, free from the utterances of parasites who fatten on the kind of news furnished for "yellow" newspapers.

In the article by Herbert Corey published recently reflecting on the treatment of the colored cadet at West Point, he not only impeaches the administration there, the character of the cadets and the unethical conduct of his friend, "the Army officer," whom he speaks of, but also the institution itself, which is supposed to produce the officers of the Army, the defenders of our Nation. When he claims that the cadets treat their associate, Congressman DePriest's nominee from Chicago, Alonzo Parham, with contempt, he makes a claim that is at variance with statements that have appeared recently in the press from time to time and of the officer in charge at West Point. Assuming that there is some semblance of truth in what he writes, it is nothing to boast of or to publish and it is a reflection on the kind of training and the kind of even to applaud.

To the Colored citizens of Boston and Cambridge this lone Colored boy amid 1300 white boys was typical of the race of 12,000,000 whom he represents. There were two other graduates, Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper and Lieutenant John Alexander. His head erect and eyes to the front, statement that Colonel Young com-marching steadily on with firm faith in the future.

Colonel Young died a martyr to duty. Denied, because of his color, the honors and promotions that should have come to him, he was assigned to Liberia, the African Republic, and died there of tropical fever. GEORGE E. WIBECAN.

434 Pulaski st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept 15, 1929

LIEUT.-COL. DAVIS BACK CADET ATTENDS WEST POINT-HARVARD GAME AT WILBERFORCE

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—

Wilberforce, Ohio—For the third time during his thirty-one years of military career, Lieut.-Col. B. O. Davis has been assigned by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University. Lieut.-Col. Davis' whole military career, as well as his two previous assignments at Wilberforce University, augurs well a most successful year for the R. O. T. C. unit and for the continuation of Wilberforce in the front rank of military training, a position she has held since 1894.

PARHAM MARCHES WITH CADETS IN BOSTON

Saturday was a red-letter day for Boston and Cambridge, when for the third time in the history the Cadet Corps of the U. S. Military Academy

marched through the streets of these cities on its way to the colorful football game between West Point and Harvard which was held at the Stadium.

The entire student body of 1300 young men captured the hearts and thrilled the souls of the thousands who lined the streets as the future officers of the U. S. Army marched by. But of all those who watched these smart, snappy, machine-like young men, and stirred than the Colored people who saw them, for there marching with these boys was Cadet Parham, the colored boy whom Congressman DePriest recently appointed to West Point.

With alert eyes looking grimly straight ahead, garbed in that historic blue gray uniform with its long overcoat, cape fastened back, he strode by leaving the Colored citizens of Boston so stirred that they were unable to publish and it is a reflection on the kind of training and the kind of even to applaud.

To the Colored citizens of Boston and Cambridge this lone Colored boy amid 1300 white boys was typical of the race of 12,000,000 whom he represents.

His reference to Colonel Young as being the only colored graduate from West Point is a deliberate falsehood. There were two other graduates, Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper and Lieutenant John Alexander. His head erect and eyes to the front, statement that Colonel Young com-marching steadily on with firm faith in the future.

Colonel Young died a martyr to duty. Denied, because of his color, the honors and promotions that should have come to him, he was assigned to Liberia, the African Republic, and died there of tropical fever. GEORGE E. WIBECAN.

In addition to these sixty-nine town governments there are twenty-

69 COLORED MAYORS IN THE U. S. A.

Several years ago the Negroes in America were only private citizens. Today we have national, state, and city officials. Here is a bit of interesting information. Sixty-nine towns in the United States have colored mayors and all colored governments, according to George W. Harris, editor of the New York News, over the radio station WNYC, recently.

Alabama has six colored towns, Arkansas, three; California, four; Florida, two; Georgia, six; Illinois, two; Iowa, one; Kansas, one; Kentucky, one; Maryland, two; Michigan, two; Mississippi, three; New Jersey, three; New Mexico, one; North Carolina, one; Tennessee, two; Texas, six; Virginia, five; and West Virginia, one.

In addition to these sixty-nine town governments there are twenty-

young dark-skinned man who entered the front page in more papers than any four years and graduate, he will be the other boy of his race and age during this fourth of his race ever to pass thru these gates a commissioned officer of the United States Army.

Alonzo Parham was appointed to the academy by Congressman Oscar DePriest. He is a graduate of the Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago. He took the physical examination several weeks ago at Sheridan, Ill., and is said to be considered the most important:

"I do not know that I'm black except among the finest physical specimens of the entering class. He has high attainments in scholarship. He is the most important."

That friends coming from an eighteen-year-old boy is a classic. And it is a volume as well.

For of all those who were interested in cadet, stated that there would be Parham not one except who thought that he absolutely no discrimination made in would face a great hard fight—even physically—for his right to a place. No one color. The commandant said the Negro thought that it would even be reasonably fair for him. It looked as if he needed all the fortitude to which pioneers are heir. But it is found that all he needs so far is the willingness to work hard and the ability to measure up.

That is a significant thing. For it shows that things are happening that not even colored people themselves are aware of. And it is an answer to those timid souls among colored who fear to strike forth for all their rights under the law. If white men treat a colored boy better than his own people thought he would be treated it means that those white people were in a better state of mind than the colored people had thought. It is a warning that there is such a thing as being too conservative. Many things await racial advancement if only you dare bid and ask for them.

PARHAM ENTERS U. S. ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

Negro Lad Becomes Full-fledged Cadet—There Will Be No Discrimination

West Point, N. Y., July 2—The portals of the United States Military Academy here swung open yesterday

to admit as a full fledged cadet, Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 21-year-old colored lad of Chicago, the first of his race to enter since 1918 when J. B. Alexander of Ohio, came here to remain but six months. If the erect and brilliant

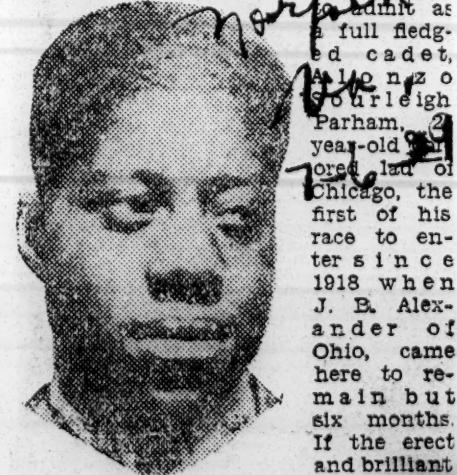
AND NOW IT'S CADET ALONZO SPARHAM

Takes Oath of Allegiance Monday

First Colored Boy to Enter In 40 Years

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 3—Alonzo Souleigh Parham, 20 years of age, a Chicago high school graduate, who was appointed by Congressman Oscar DePriest, arrived at the headquarters building of the United States Military Academy here early Monday morning and presented his credentials to the sergeant in charge.

With 389 fellow plebes, Parham stood in formation on the parade grounds facing the colors of his country and Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the academy, Isaac Boyle, chief clerk, administered the oath to the new class, and Parham swore with others to serve four years at West Point and to give four years to the regular army upon his graduation as an officer.



CADET PARHAM TO GET 'BREAK' COLONEL SAYS

7-6-29

Has Himself Responsible For
Own Destiny Command-
ant Asserts
Baltimore Md.
COLOR OF FUTURE
OFFICER NO BARRIER

Chicago Lad Assigned To
Second Battalion Com-
pany of West Point

West Point, N. W.—Alonzo Par-
ham of Chicago, who Monday entered
the U. S. Military Academy here, will
be treated in exactly the same man-
ner as the white members of his
class, Col. R. C. Richardson, com-
mandant of West Point, said to-day.

The officers at West Point are in-
terested solely in what a man does
Colonel said. When a man en-
ters West Point, he continued, he
turns over 'a new page' in the book
of life and what is written there
written only by himself.

"There will be no discrimina-
tion of any description against Parham,"
the Colonel declared.

Cadet Parham has been assigned
to the second company, the selec-
tion being made on the basis of
height. He was one of several assign-
ed to a single room, but this assign-
ment was made in accordance with
the regular system and had nothing
to do with the fact that he is a Ne-
gro, Colonel said.

PARHAM NOW A CADET AT WEST POINT

Photo on Picture Page
Chicago Negro
West Point, N. Y., July 5.—
(Special) — Alonzo Souleigh
Parham, Chicago youth who
entered the United States Mili-

tary Academy here Monday, at Wendell Phillips.
has been promised equality by
government officials.

He is to be treated in exactly the
same manner as the white members
of his class, Col. R. C. Richardson, com-
mandant of the academy, told
newspapermen.

"There will be no discrimination
of any description against Parham,"
Colonel Richardson said.

"The officers at West Point are in-
terested solely in what a man accom-
plishes. When a man enters the
academy," the colonel added, "he
turns over a new page in the
little book of life and that is written
only by himself."

Presents Credentials

Parham arrived at the headquarters
building of the academy early Mon-
day morning and presented his cadet
credentials to the sergeant in charge.
With 389 fellow plebes, Parham
stood in formation on parade ground
facing the colors of his country and
Gen. William R. Smith, superinten-
dent of the academy.

Isaac Boyle, chief clerk, admin-
istered the oath to the new class, and
young Parham swore with the others
to serve four years in West Point
and to give four years to the regular
army upon his graduation as an
officer.

Parham, who now answers to the
name, Cadet Alonzo S. Parham, has
been assigned to the second com-
pany, the selection being made on a
basis of height.

A. S. Parham,
Black Cadet,
Drills Well

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 1.—For the first time in eleven
years a colored cadet walked
across the threshold of the
United States Military Academy
today and in the early evening
dusk stood at attention with
other plebes, and took a solemn
oath to be true and faithful
to the military traditions of West
Point, to serve his flag and his
country, and by so doing show-
ing honor on his race.

He is Alonzo Souleigh Parham
20-year-old Chicago youth, who
was appointed to the Academy by
Congressman Oscar DePriest, the
first representative of his race to
my at West Point.

Parham presented his credentials,
received a card, was measured for
a uniform and assigned a single room,
and put in a day so full that there
was little time for making of conve-
nances. He was received on equal
footing with the other "plebe cadets"
and was subjected to the same disci-
pline.

Later with 389 other "plebe" cadets
he pledged allegiance to the flag, to
T. C., and at the time of his ap-
pointment by DePriest was taking
a post-graduate course in algebra

uation as an officer.

The cadets were then assigned to
quads and drilled.

"There will be no discrimination of
any description against Parham,"
said Colonel S. C. Richardson, com-
mandant of the academy. "He will
be treated in exactly the same man-
ner as the white members of the
class."

The four year course at West
Point costs the Government \$19,989
for each cadet. An allowance of \$1,-
072 per year is deposited with the
Treasurer for incidental expenses of
each cadet. Sometimes some of this
is left over after graduation.

New Candidates For U. S. Naval Academy Sought

Assistant Corporation Coun-
sel Patrick B. Prescott, Jr.
chairman of the examining com-
mittee appointed last spring by
Congressman Oscar DePriest to
select candidates for appoint-
ment to West Point and An-
napolis, has issued an announce-
ment requesting youths be-
tween the ages of 16 and 20 high
school graduates and in good
physical condition, to communi-
cate with him in his office at
3737 State street. The failures
of Claude Hensen Burns in the
mental test and of Charles E.
Weir in the physical test left
two vacancies open in the naval
academy at Annapolis to be filled
by DePriest appointees, and
it is imperative that the youths
seeking the honor of these ap-
pointments communicate with
the examining committee at
once. The youths chosen by
the committee will be appointed
by Congressman DePriest to enter
Annapolis naval academy
with next year's class. Alonzo
Souleigh Parham, a DePriest
appointee, is already enrolled
as a regular student at the mili-
tary academy at West Point,
but as yet, there are no colored
youths in the naval academy.

Negro Will Get Same Treatment At Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 2.—(AP)—
Alonzo S. Parkman, Chicago negro, who
yesterday entered the United States Mili-
tary Academy here, will be treated in ex-
actly the same manner as the white
members of his class, Col. R. C. Rich-
ardson, commandant of the Academy,
said today.

"There will be no discrimination of
any description" against Parkman, the
colonel said.

NEWS TRIBUNE
WACO, TEX.

JUL 8 1929
Chicago Negro a West
Pointer

A LONZO S. PARKMAN, a Chicago negro
who entered the United States military
academy at West Point on opening day, will
be treated in exactly the same manner as the
white members of his class. Commandant
R. C. Richardson made the announcement.
Parkman received his appointment from Con-
gressman Du Priest. Du Priest represents the
black belt district of Chicago. There are
many black belt districts in the cities of the
north and the east.

In round numbers there are 12,000,000 ne-
groes in the United States. If permitted to
cast ballots on election day in all the states
these negroes would represent a voting force
of 2,500,000. That is, they would cast that
many ballots for the nominees of the party of
their choice.

Today the black voter holds the balance of
power in the cities of St. Louis, Louisville,
Indianapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland,
Baltimore, Kansas City and perhaps a dozen
other fast growing cities of the west and the
east. They hold the balance of power in the
state of Massachusetts. There is a black belt
in the city of Detroit. There is a huge block
of black voters. To the man the negroes vote
the republican ticket in northern states, mid-
western states, border states, and if a divisor
of the white voters come in southern states
the brother in black is going to be the master
of the situation on election day.

There is a 14th amendment to the constitution.
There is a 15th amendment, and the day
will come when the battle for the enforcement
of these amendments will make it a para-
mount issue in national as well as state elec-
tions. "The ballot is the thing." In all the
northern states, in all the border states, the
negro voter realizes it and in the coming cam-
paign for the control of the state of Virginia
the negro will hold the balance of power.

Practical politicians of the republican party
know how to play the game. They are going
to play it where votes count, and votes count
in the border states and all the states of the
north and the east and the west.

Soldiers - 1929

Organization of

TRIBUNE

FEB

Negro Ex-Soldiers Are Urged To Organize for Aid to Race

Colonel A. W. Little, Addressing the 15th
New York Infantry in Harlem Church,
Advises Taking Advantage of War Prestige

"The greatest day in the history of the Negroes was September 22, 1863, the day upon which President Lincoln signed the Proclamation of Emancipation. The second greatest day was February 17, ten years ago to-day, when the 15th New York Infantry, a Negro Regiment, was welcomed home from the war by the citizens of New York," declared Arthur W. Little, former colonel of the regiment, yesterday at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, 550 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Addressing the veterans of the regiment, Colonel Little referred feelingly to its record. It was 191 days under fire and received over 160 citations for valor.

"On our return," said Colonel Little, "New York did not give us her welcome because ours was a regiment of Negro soldiers, nor yet, in spite of the fact, but because ours was a regiment of men who had done their duty as men. That day New York knew no color line."

Colonel Little urged his hearers to

PRESS
MUNCIE, IND.

FEB 19 1929 COLORED VETERANS ORGANIZE POST

Leonard Nichols, Deceased, Is
Honored by Comrades.

Colored World War veterans of Muncie, Monday evening organized the Leonard Nichols Post No. 105 of the American Legion, at a meeting held in the chateau of Delaware Post No. 19, North Walnut St.

Twenty men enrolled as charter members of the organization, but a total of 75 is expected, since there are more than 200 colored men in the county and city eligible to join.

District Commander James Patchell, of Union City, Dr. Karl T. Brown, assigned to form the post and Ralph Pettiford, post organizer

build on the opportunity which that day had revealed, to increase their interest in civic duties, such as making use of the privilege of voting, and taking active part in affairs affecting their own well being in their community.

"What have you done with that opportunity in the last ten years?" he asked. "What advances have you made for the welfare of your race? Why don't you try an organized effort, by which you as a group become recognized as leaders in some great work of mercy or humanitarianism? Pick out something that isn't going to take a lot of money, pick something that you can be sure all stand together on, and you will be surprised to see the increase in the influence that you have, as a group, and as a race."

The Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor, pointed to the numerical and educational advance of Harlem since 1919.

An appeal for funds to pay off the church's debt was made, to which Colonel Little contributed \$150.

Colonel Little urged his hearers to

Colored Legion Post Holds Smoker On Thursday Night

The membership drive that was launched by the J. C. Price post, colored division B, American Legion, last month, has been a great success, with quite a number of ex-service men having affiliated themselves with this post. First Vice Commander Theodore W. Thirdgill, who has been directing the drive, has spared no pains in seeing that all the ex-service men of Salisbury and Rowan county have been notified of this great membership drive.

The drive will close Thursday evening, January 31, at which time a smoker will be put on by the officers and members of the post at the Eureka Drug store on North Lee street at 8 o'clock. Invitations have been mailed to quite a number of ex-service men of Salisbury and Rowan county. There will be a number of short talks made by some of Salisbury's leading colored citizens who are very much interested in the growth in this post. W. F. Kelsey and Prof. L. H. Hall, principal of the J. C. Price high school of this city, who are very much interested in the program, will be among the speakers of the occasion.

VETERAN OFFICERS MEET IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Veteran Officers' Association of Virginia was held on Friday, February 22nd, at 200 E. Clay Street, Richmond, Va.

These officers were members of the 6th Virginia Regiment U. S. Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. The following were present, Major William H. Johnson, President; Capt. E. W. Gould, Norfolk, Vice-President; Capt. W. H. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer; Lts. John K. Rice, Petersburg; A. M. Collins, Samuel L. Tucker, Norfolk; J. St. J. Gilpin, A. L. Morton, W. H. Walton, R. Beecher Taylor, and others of Richmond. The *Winston-Salem Journal* was delivered by Lt. A. L. Morton in a most pleasing and eloquent manner which was responded to by the President and others.

After hearing the report of the Secretary-Treasurer it was decided to hold a Memorial meeting of all the deceased Comrades of Norfolk in that city sometime during the year, the date to be fixed by the committee of that city who were present. It was found out that one hundred and seventy-nine had died since the organization of the State Militia, and a memorial will be held for the officers of each city in which they meet from time to time.

The following were elected for the ensuing term: Major Wm. H. Johnson, Petersburg, President; Capt. E. W. Gould of Norfolk, Vice-President and Capt. W. H. Anderson, Richmond, Secretary-Treasurer. They adjourned to meet in Norfolk, Feb. 22d, 1930. After all business had been completed "TAPS" was sounded in memory of our departed comrades. They then retired and partook of a bountiful repast.

N. Y. JOURNAL

FEB 18 1929

COLORED VETS URGED TO PULL TOGETHER

all stand together on, and you will be surprised to see the increase in the influence that you have, as a group, and as a race."

The Rev. John W. Robinson, pastor, pointed to the numerical and educational advance of Harlem since 1919.

An appeal for funds to pay off the church's debt was made, to which Colonel Little contributed \$150.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel

Wednesday, March 12, 1929

NEGRO LEGION POST MEETING

Planning for Officers Conference Here in April; Stirring Address.

An interesting meeting of Morris Slaughter Post American Legion was held at headquarters in the Bruce Building on Tuesday night. There was a gratifying attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. Commander W. W. McGee presided over the session. A thrilling message was delivered by Dr. John A. Hunter, pastor of the Reynolds Temple C. M. E. Church, and former officer in the Spanish-American War. The speaker, a graduate of Friendship College Rock Hill, S. C., and Shaw University, held his hearers spellbound for thirty minutes as he portrayed the loyalty and patriotism of the negro soldiers in the wars of the past, and the necessity of joining a "peace-time organization like the American Legion for the perpetuation of this loyalty and the furtherance of world peace."

Arthur W. Little, former colonel of the regiment, made these statements at St. Marks Episcopal Church, No. 550 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Addressing the veterans of the regiment, Colonel Little pointed out the outfit was 191 days under fire and received over 160 citations for valor.

"On our return," said Colonel Little, "New York did not give us her welcome because ours was a regiment of Negro soldiers, nor yet, in spite of the fact, but because ours was a regiment of men who had done their duty as men. That day New York knew no color line."

Colonel Little urged his hearers to build on the opportunity which that day had revealed, to increase their interest in civic duties, such as making use of the privilege of voting, and taking active part in affairs affecting their own well being in their community.

"What have you done with that opportunity in the last ten years?" he asked. "What advances have you made for the welfare of your race? Why don't you try an organized effort, by which you as a group become recognized as leaders in some great work of mercy or humanitarianism?"

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JAN 10 1929

ORGANIZE FIRST NEGRO

V. F. W. POST IN STATE

First Meeting Called for Court-
house at 8 Tonight

The first state Negro post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars will hold its first meeting at 8 tonight in room 35 of the courthouse under the direction of F. G. Schaub, commander of Convention City Post of the V. F. W. Posts also are being formed at Terre Haute, South Bend, Ft. Wayne, Evansville and East Chicago.

~~Colored Legion Post Will Meet~~

The Adell Thompson Post of the American Legion (colored) will hold a meeting for the year of '29, Friday night at 8 o'clock in the Theore club room Phyllis Wheatley center, Broad street. All members are urged to be present, and to bring other ex-service men who would like to become members. E. D. Nealy, commander of the local post, wishes to impress all World War veterans with the fact that they must file all claims of compensation, or other service, before 1930, as January 2, 1930, is the dead line set by the government announcement. It is to the advantage of all widows and dependents of men who lost their lives in the World War to communicate with officials at once, he pointed out.

~~rd Time~~

Negro Former Soldiers In Reunion Here

A parade, beginning at 1 o'clock today followed by a program of speeches and a baseball game at Graham field this afternoon featured the mid-summer celebration and reunion of colored ex-soldiers of the World war who had gathered from many parts of Greenville and adjoining counties and from points in North Carolina to attend the occasion.

American Legion Post No. 163, with Charles Young as commanding officer, was in charge of the day's activities.

Prayer by Rev. W. M. Watson, welcome address and response by J. A. Tolbert and remarks by D. Townsend Smith, commanding American Legion Post No. 3, were included in the program which was followed by a drill and a baseball game between Charlotte and the Black Spinners; scheduled to take place at 4 o'clock.

Soldiers-1929

Peter Salem Post No. 45 Shows Up

Well In Legion Convention Activities

News, Greenville, N.C., 10-5-29

N. C. Band Drum Major Wins First Parade Prize

1000 Colored Legionaries Here

The 11th Annual Convention of best drum major in the parade or points will gather here Monday for the mid-summer celebration and reunion.

Peter Salem Post No. 45 of the Dept. of Kentucky, played a very prominent part in all of the activities. They had as their guests during the week, about 1,000 Legionaries from all of the Northern and Western states, including the champion drum and bugle corps of North Carolina, under the leadership of Bishop Dale, who was awarded the gold baton for the derson W. Willis.

Committee: R. E. Ray, Chairman with Charles Young commanding post No. 168 will be in charge of the activities of the day. A parade will be held at 1 o'clock and a special program will be delivered at 2 o'clock at Graham Field.

The program will include prayer by Rev. W. M. Watson, welcome address and response by J. A. Tolbert; remarks by D. Townsend Smith, commander American Legion post No. 3, a drill, and a baseball game between Charlotte and the Black Spinners. The latter event will take place at 4 o'clock. Special seats will be reserved for white fans.

Those employing colored men who served in the World war are asked to let them off for the day or a part of the day, if this can possibly be done. The promoter are hopeful of having a large attendance, and desire the co-operation of all employers.

Mr. Charles E. Cornish, commander of the Cambridge Post (and the only colored owner and operator of a garage in the state) reports that he and his comrades were accorded every consideration as members of the American Legion, marching in

parade with their white brothers.

But Two Negro Posts

There are only two colored post in the state, the other post being Walter Green Post, Philip Hardy commander, Baltimore City. Col. A. W. W. Woodcock, chairman of the reception committee of the Convention, deplores the fact that so few Negroes are organized into American Legion posts, and that so few were represented in the recent convention.

Spirit Lamentable

The apparent indifference of the colored veterans to the high honor and privilege which is theirs as having shared in the World War will be lamentable, if he is not speedily aroused to the necessity of duly

conserving the record and status which has been won at so great cost.

On A. E. F.

Editorial

By The Rev. R. B. Thompson.

The 11th Annual State Convention of The American Legion was held at Ocean City, Md., September 6, 7, and four Negroes from the

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Buddies Revel At 10th Ann'l. Legionnaires Legion Confab Organize in N. Carolina

Appeal Made for Disabled
Vets and Adequate
National Defense

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3 — Twelve thousand members of the American Legion, distinguished guests and wives and mothers of war veterans Monday heard National Commander J. V. McNutt plead for continued aid for the disabled soldier and demand an adequate national defense until the leading powers of the world are agreed on a definite plan for parity with a total of 700 members, an increase of 200 over the 1928 report.

The ~~McNutt~~ came in his annual report at the opening session of the years for our veterans who sought American Legion National Convention to organize posts. Many difficulties at the Jefferson Armory. Many colored veterans were present from all parts of the United States.

Commander McNutt reviewed the year's activity for relief of war-cared soldiers of the fields of France and then entered into a discussion of plans of the powers to make possibility of war more remote.

McNutt Demands Parity

"Under present conditions," Mr. Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, department vice-commander and director of with other powers is absolutely the division of Negro work, state essential to complete defense. Such parity must be real rather than apparent. If it is possible to achieve such parity by agreements rather than by competitive armament, the policy of the Legion is to support such a move. Until such an agreement is reached the present continued."

The convention was called to order by McNutt and after routine work of convention committees had put under way Governor Flem D. Sampson and Mayor Harrison were introduced to extend a welcome to the Legionnaires on the part of Kentucky and of Louisville. Other speakers who addressed the initial session included Mrs. Boyce Ficklin, Jr. Washington, Ga., president of the Legion auxiliary; Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, a native Kentuckian, John P. Conmy, chef de chemin de fer of the 40 and 8; General Peyton C. March and Kenesaw Landis. Miller C. Foster national vice-commander responded to the addresses of welcome.

Memorial Services Held

Memorial services for Marshall Foch and Jno. R. McQuigg, past commander were conducted with ad-

dress of eulogy by the Rev. Robb Wilson, of Trenton, N. J., and

for Tuesday night, November 12 at 8:30 o'clock in the Kelly Miller school. The temporary officers of the organization are Charles H. Lawrence, post commander; Willis Roberts, adjutant, and Dr. H. H. Moats, finance officer.

Post when the National Commander came to this city as your guest.

"We are yet unable to see any justification for such utter lack of comrade ship and common courtesy.

"We feel that we would be less than a real American Legion Post, if we indulged or otherwise ignored the reckless way and manner in which it appears that that cardinal principle of the Legion in combatting the autocracy of the classes, in not protesting such un-American attitude in as effective way as we can.

Calumet Post Committee Writes Hot Letter To Pat Maloney Here

Failure of the local white committee of the American Legion to recognize Calumet Post No. 99 and exclude a representative from it at the meetings and banquet held when Paul V. McNutt, national commander, visited Gary a few weeks ago has caused a storm of protest to go up from the south side post. It culminated this week in a letter sent to Pat Maloney, commander of the Memorial Post of the American Legion, located at 6th and Massachusetts.

Members of the south side post claim that this is the first time a lack of recognition has been accorded them. Commander Louis Wallace has attended Legion meetings in all parts of the state, often being the only man of color present in towns where there were no Negro residents.

The letter, dated June 10, and signed by Dr. Frank S. Rudolph, Edward M. Bacoy and Oscar Henry, is printed below:

"My dear Mr. Maloney:

"The Calumet Post of the American Legion, its officers and members deplore the fact that your Post would sponsor a program under its auspice and invite so eminent a guest as Paul V. McNutt, our National Commander to come to Gary in the interest of Post activities and deliberately fail or refuse to recognize other American Legion Posts among which was ours.

"We have boasted of a first class Post and we have always enjoyed the confidence and respect of both State and National Departments of the Legion. It was indeed a very great surprise to us not to have had our Post Commander or Adjutant representing our Post. We believe that our work in the community as a Legion Post merits some consideration — certainly far more than was extended by your

"As a duly organized and accredited Post in good standing, we sincerely feel that the courtesy and consideration due us, have, inadvertently, or for the sake of expediency, been wrongfully and arbitrarily withheld."

Florida veterans Name Race Man State Commander

by leaps and bounds. Reports indicate the organization work is proceeding well in the Division of the Southeast, which embraces Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas. Present divisional headquarters are established in Tampa, Fla. through the Southern States and on November 11 of this year the first commission was issued to a colored veteran as a department commander.

Dr. J. M. Ponder, colored veteran with more than two years' actual front-line service in France to his credit, in fact, never out of hearing of heavy gunfire during twenty-six months of such service, has been elevated to the office of Provisional Department Commander for Florida or the National Council, World War Veterans. Dr. Ponder is the assistant city physician of St. Petersburg, Fla., and is well known throughout the South. He has been largely instrumental in bringing together the various unattached groups of colored veterans and it would seem that they are strongly organized under the charter of the World War Veterans.

At one time the World War Veterans had a membership of more than three hundred thousand members of the great war, but as it was a liberal organization and did not new to the line of class or race distinction, the membership suffered a heavy loss; this, however, has been steadily repaired in the past eleven years, and with the decision of most local units of veterans, especially the colored groups in the South, the membership is said to be increasing

EXONENT

CLARKSBURG, W. VA

NOV 5 1929
COLORED LEGION
MEN WILL MEET
AGAIN TUESDAY

Nothing was attempted in the way of affecting a permanent organization of a colored American Legion post at the meeting held last night at Kelly Miller high school because of the insufficient number of persons attending. There were only eight at the meeting.

Plans were laid, however, for a colored ex-service men to march in the Armistice Day parade.

Another meeting has been called

Soldiers -1929

Regiments Regular Army

24th Infantry Has Birthday

Advancing, the Twenty-fourth suffered many casualties. It continued its 6th birthday of the Twenty-fourth and took post in an open field. The infantry, stationed at Fort Benning, regiment was in the rear of, and supported the valorous record of the front, the Thirteenth infantry. Negro regiment on the Mexican border and in the Philippines.

The Twenty-fourth has faced fire and contagious fever with equal heroism.

Evergreen Sun
A birthday program at the Twenty-fourth service club Friday included music by the famous regimental band, extracts from the history of the regiment, remarks by the oldest soldier and by the youngest recruit and an address by Colonel Paul C. Galleher, the regimental commander. After his address Colonel Gallagher presented medals, trophies and insignia won by the Negro soldiers during the past year in marksmanship and athletic contests. The afternoon was given over to military and athletic competitions. A dance and a movie completed the day's festivities.

Formed In 1869. Camps were crowded, full of rubish and filthy from previous occupation, by Spanish, Cuban and other on November 1, 1869. Brevet Brigadier General Ranald S. McKenzie, fourth began its most dangerous who distinguished himself during the task. Civil war, became its first commander.

Sixty-five men were needed for duty as nurses for the pest camp on the Texas frontier, remote and dying without attention, and 70 little known. An irregular cordon of additional men were wanted by the military posts guarded the Rio Grande, the settlements along the edge of the plains and stage stations. When volunteers were re-quested more men than were needed along the "Pecos trail" to California. Hardships and privations were great, for all purposes stepped forward. and the troops skirmished continually with Indians.

Columbus, Ga. The majority of the soldiers sent to the pest camp as nurses succeeded. Only 24 of the 426 enlisted men of the Twenty-fourth were moved to the Indian territory. Occupying four stations, it was in charge of thousands sent to Siboney escaped illness. Not of Indians. The frontier ever was a complaint was heard. There were moving westward, and the settlers demanded protection. In 1888 the regiment was ordered to forts in New Mexico and Arizona, where there was but little fighting.

The Twenty-fourth was gathered together as a regiment for the first time when it was sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1897. In 1898, with the Spanish-American war impending, the regiment was sent to Chickamauga Park, Ga., remaining there less than a month before receiving orders to proceed to Tampa, Fla. The Twenty-fourth embarked on the transport "City of Washington" and arrived off Santiago de Cuba on June 19. It disembarked at Siboney on June 15.

Heavy Casualties.

The march to the front was begun two days later. On July 1, 1898, the approach march was begun from camp. Soon the regiment came within close range of the enemy's bullets.

Philippine islands.

Much field service again was seen. In the meantime, teams were selected for various military tournaments, and the Twenty-fourth took many prizes. The regiment returned to this country again, and again was ordered to the Philippines.

In Mexico.

Upon its final return to the United States, the Twenty-fourth was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. In 1916 it was moved to Columbus, N. M. In March, 1916, the regiment marched into Mexico as part of the punitive expedition, and remained south of the international border until February 5, 1917.

During the entire year of 1917, the Twenty-fourth infantry was stationed in the field at Camp Furlong Columbus, N. M. It followed an intensive training program while on border duty, in preparation for possible service in France.

The Twenty-fourth as an organization was not ordered overseas in the World War, but in every Negro regiment that went to France were men trained in the Twenty-fourth and transferred to new organizations to fill responsible positions.

In 1919 the regiment again was sent to Mexico, this time to Juarez to drive the Villista forces from the vicinity. The mission was carried out with few casualties and the regiment came to Columbus, N. M. where it remained until the spring of 1922, when ordered to Fort Benning for duty with the Infantry school.

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 10 1929 Negro Regiment Now Sixty Years Old

24th Infantry, U. S. A. Has Notable Record in Nation's Service

By Lester A. Walton

THE 24th Infantry, one of the four Negro regiments in the United States Army, celebrated its sixtieth birthday Nov. 1 at Fort Benning, Ga. Since its organization in 1869 the regiment has acquitted itself with distinction on the field of battle.

In the 70's and 80's the 24th Infantry guarded the frontier, ever moving westward, and protected settlers against Indian uprisings. It was praised by Theodore Roosevelt for its participation in the capture of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War, during the Philippine Insurrection in 1899, and served under Gen. Pershing when the United States sent a punitive expedition into Mexico in 1916.

The other colored regiments in the

regular army are the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 25th Infantry.

Organized by
Gen. McKenzie

Brevet Brig. Gen. Ranald S. McKenzie, who had distinguished himself during the Civil War, organized the yellow fever. When the 24th Infantry 24th Infantry at Fort McKavitt, Tex., embarked for the United States only 180 miles from San Antonio, and was nine officers and 198 men answered its first Colonel. The regiment was the rollcall.

From September, 1898 to June 1899 the regiment was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. In the summer of 1899 it was sent to the Philippines. Companies or detachments clashed with insurgents almost daily. Towns were occupied and outpost duty was necessary at all times. Road building parties required guards for safety and escorts had to be furnished for provision trains. The troops also aided in the organization and maintenance of the civil government in towns, supervising the elections.

Natives were murdering their fellow countrymen suspected of being friendly to Americans. Through the efforts of the 24th Infantry many murderers were arrested. Some were hanged and others were given prison terms.

Early in 1908 it returned to the United States and was sent to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks, N. Y. The excellent discipline of members of the regiment made a favorable impression on citizens of New York, who expressed regret when the soldiers were trained in 1911 for the 24th Infantry's third journey to the Philippines.

**Again Sent
To Mexico**

On March 28, 1916, the 24th Infantry marched into Mexico as a part of the punitive expedition, remaining south of the international border line until Feb. 5, 1917. It guarded the lines of communication, with headquarters at Durban, Mexico.

As an organization the 24th Infantry was not ordered to France, but in every Negro organization that went overseas were old soldiers who had trained in the regiment and transferred to new organizations filling responsible positions.

In June, 1919, the 24th Infantry was again sent into Mexico to drive the Villista forces from Juarez and vicinity. This mission was accomplished with few casualties. Returning to El Paso and later to Columbus, N. M., in the spring of 1922 the regiment was ordered to its present station, Fort Benning, Ga., for duty with the infantry school.

The 24th Infantry consists of 80 men recruited from every State in the Union. Col. Paul C. Galleher is regimental commander.

The 24th Infantry was given the honor of holding Fort San Juan after capture until July 9, when it moved to the trenches. On July 15, 1898, hostilities having ceased, the regiment was ordered to camp for sleep and rest.

On the same day the startling news was received that yellow fever had broken out and that Siboney was a great hospital with some 600 patients. The 24th after a march of fourteen miles, went into camp, where 3,000 troops, mostly volunteers and 200 Spanish prisoners were crowded together.

Sixty-five men were needed for duty as nurses at the pest camp, where patients were dying for want of attention. Seventy more were asked for to

Soldiers

Regiments, Regular Army.

Harlem Gives Prideful Greeting To 369th Infantry On Its Return From Two Weeks' Intensive Camp Training

Citizens' Organizations and Veterans of Foreign Wars Form Honor Escort From Railroad Station to Regimental Armory

With their accoutrements shining, their equipment spic and span, as though they had just stepped out of their armory after a rigid inspection, instead of from two weeks strenuous and intensive field work at Camp Smith, the 369th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., with Col William A. Taylor and his staff in the lead, stepped from the train at the 125th street station of the New York Central Railroad and thrilled thousands of Harlemites of all races to enthusiastic and continued applause as they swung through the streets and avenues en route to the armory on West 143rd street.

The splendid regimental band, under direction of Lieut. Jacob Porter, augmented by the bugle which were in frock coats, striped and drum corps burst forth into the strains of martial music that brought men, women and children, groups who had seen service both at home and abroad.

In the first line of citizens were Alderman Fred R. Moore of the 19th A. D., former Assistant U. S. Attorney Hubert T. Delany, Harlem's candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket; Attorney Francis E. Rivers, Republican candidate for the Assembly, 19th Assembly, 19th A. D.; Lamar Perkins, Republican, and Attorney William H. Austin, Democratic candidates for Assembly and Aldermanic Board, respectively, 21st A. D.

Citizens In Honor Escort. The soldiers reached 125th street at 11:40 o'clock, and within a few minutes had detrained and formed into columns of four, headed by an honor escort composed of Brown: Dr. Marshall Ross, A.

Clayton Deming, Attorney George Co. G., Capt. Chauncey M. Hooper, Capt. Hall, candidate for Assembly and Co. I, Capt. Miller. 19th A. D. in 1928; W. Clinton Total qualifications in all arms Holloway, Lucien H. White, Color exceeded 300, a new regimental Torres, Gilbert S. Moore, Georgi mark. In terrain exercises and Foster, Major Vertner W. Tandy maneuvers, the Headquarters Co. Alexander King, superintendent of Capt. William G. Herbert, wot Station O. U. S. Post Office, Wm commendation. K. Bell, J. Dalmas Steele and oth Capt. W. Hibbard, U. S. A., was

instructor to the 369th, and he especially cited Capt. Wilmer F. Lucas, regimental adjutant, for the

immediately behind the escort selection, erection and maintenance came the magnificent band, and it of the regimental command post inspiring strains lent vivacity and the completion of its war diary pep to the staidest civilian. Col all of which was rated as highly Taylor and his staff followed, lead as that accomplished by any other

the 1,200 men of the regiment this year.

It was a prideful show that Har- The following members were given looked upon, for the only Ne-en bronze medals for 100 percent atro regiment had come back fromtendance for the year 1927 and 1928: camp with the honor of having Captains Rufus A. Atkins and achieved many records unsurpassed Myles A. Paige; First Lieutenant by any of the many other regi-James W. Johnson; Second Lieutenants making up New York's Na-ants Martin A. Sutton and Jesse

Wade Pollins; First Sergeant Jas. R. Griffin; Sergeants Harry J. Pat-

The most unusual achievement credited to the regiment was dis- closed on Thursday at evening pa- trade when Col. Taylor awarded 174 medals to men of the regiment, Corporals Alphonse J. Russell, each medal denoting 100 per cent military duty for the year 1928. No other regiment can boast this large number of "One Hundred Percenters."

Evidence of the efficiency of the command was shown early in the week, as the regiment was moving towards the hills in the north when there came a "fire call" of the pistol, who, with six other sounding the alarm for a fire in the military police barracks. Making quick time back to camp the work of the soldier boys confined

The regiment bettered its last year's bayonet record by qualifying 53 men. Co. K, Capt. Danny Baily, led, with Co. I, Capt. Harry Miller.

Some of the Records. The 3rd Battalion, Major Arthur L. Van Deen commanding, won by Co. K. The military Ath-

first place with the largest number of "100 Percenters," with the 2nd Saturday night to close the athlet- Battalion, Major James H. Rock.

as runner up. The Howitzer Co. The line of march from station commanded by Capt. Deen to armory was down to 119th Moses, had 47 qualifications, waystreet, west to Seventh avenue, ahead of that unit's former marknorth to 144th street, east to Lenox Taylor.

The sanitation prizes for bestavenue, south to 143rd street, the kitchens was taken by Co. A, Capt. DeForest Johnson, while street

sonors went in equal measure to

NEW YORK WORLD

SEP 12 1929

\$1,053,000 TO ADD TO NEGRO ARMORY

New Administration Building for 369th Infantry

CITY BOARD ASKS FUNDS

Granting Sure — \$1,447,000

More Will Be Spent

The city Armory Board at a recent meeting adopted a resolution, it was learned last night, requesting the Sinking Fund Commissioners to appropriate \$1,053,000 for erection of an administration building adjacent to the 369th (Negro) Infantry, National Guard Armory on Fifth Avenue, between 142d and 143d Streets. This

Preliminary plans for the building already have been prepared by Van Wart & Wein, architects, of No. 347 Madison Avenue.

Officials of the Armory Board could not be reached last night, but it was learned the requested appropriation is the first of approximately \$2,500,000 the city plans to spend on improving the armory and its vicinity. In addition to building the administration quarters, it was said, it is planned to and Captain Hibbard to the re-improve the street in front, and to

make a park and playground directly across from the armory in Fifth Avenue.

The 369th Infantry was formerly the 15th, and, under the leadership of Col. William Hayward during the World War the Negro soldiers of that regiment won a distinguished name in action. It is now commanded by Col. William Taylor.

John S. Van Wart of the architectural firm said the new administration building will have a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue, running back to the present armory, which sets back 110 feet. The present armory facilities afford almost no room for administration or recreation purposes, having vir-

ually nothing but drilling space.

The proposed administration building, Mr. Van Wart said, will have plenty of office space, officers' quarters and recreation centres, including a library. Detailed plans, however, he said, have not been decided upon.

Since Mayor Walker, Aldermanic President McKee and Comptroller Berry, as members of the Armory Board, are the majority members of the Sinking Fund, it is obvious that the appropriation will be granted at the Fund's next meeting.

Credit for initiating the improvement, it was said, belongs to Mayor

Walker and Alderman Fred R. Moore, Negro member from the 19th District. Mr. Moore is a Republican.

In a statement to The World last night, Mr. Moore said he and others in Harlem long have been advocating improvements to the armory and its vicinity, both of which, he described, are at present of dismal and uninviting appearance.

Mr. Moore said the Mayor's active interest was enlisted when the Mayor attended the Alderman's golden wed-

Sharpshooters

Of 369th Infantry Break Record

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—(A. N. P.)—Records are being broken by the city plans to spend on improving the armory and its vicinity. In addition to building the administration building, the 369th Infantry, now in its annual encampments at Camp Smith, The Harlem, has shattered all records for marks on the rifle range last week. John S. Van Wart of the architectural firm said the new administration building will have a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue, running back to the present armory, which sets back 210 feet. The present armory facilities afford almost no room for administration or recreation purposes, having virtually nothing but drilling space. Since Mayor Walker, Aldermanic President McKee and Comptroller Berry, as members of the Armory Board, are the majority members of the Sinking Fund, it is obvious that the appropriation will be granted at the Fund's next meeting.

Credit for initiating the improvement, it was said, belongs to Mayor Walker and Alderman Fred R. Moore, Negro member from the 19th District. Mr. Moore is a Republican.

A new tactical problem will be worked out to-day under the direction of Capt. W. Hibbard, Regular Army in-

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

SEP 12 1929

MILLION MORE WILL BE VOTED WIN PRAISE FOR 369TH ARMORY WAR MANOEUVRE

Negro Regiment's Quar-
ters Will Cost \$2,500,000
When Finished

The 369th (Negro) Infantry, National Guard, will have an armory on Fifth Avenue, between 142d and 143d Streets, that will cost \$2,500,000, if present of dismal and uninviting formerly known as the 15th and commanded by Col. William Hayward

made a splendid name for itself in the

World War. Col. William Taylor is now

attended the Alderman's golden wed-

ding anniversary, when the Alderman

With a resolution, tantamount to

discussed the armory with him and actual appropriation, the City Armory

Col. Taylor. The latter then invited Board at a recent meeting requested

Mayor Walker to inspect the armory

Sinking Fund Commissioners to appro-

promise \$1,053,000 to erect an adminis-

tration building adjacent to the pres-

ent site on Fifth Avenue.

Preliminary plans for the building

essary that Major Ruetershan, com-

already have been prepared by Van

Wart & Wein, architects, of No. 347

Madison Avenue.

It was learned the appropriation is

the first of approximately \$2,500,000

gave an exhibition of an advance at

extended order. This involved an ad-

dition to launching of the attack

under actual battle conditions, the

troops demonstrated an efficient de-

fense. During the manoeuvre Major

Edmunds, regimental supply officer; Capt. A. C. Garner, regimental chaplain; Major Leo Fitz

Nearon, regimental surgeon, and

Capt. Elfred Lang, regimental office

of camp plans.

Commanding the first, second and

third battalions were Majors A. F.

Lamb, James Roach and Acting Ma-

ior Arthur J. Van Veen. They were

accompanied by their battalion staffs.

Prior to the parade, which was at

hour late starting, several deserters

who had gotten leave from their

work to go to camp and felt at the

last moment they preferred Atlantic

City, were rounded up and placed in

line.

During the afternoon an extended

order demonstration of an attack upon

a prepared position was given on

the parade ground. This was un-

der the direction of Lieut. Col. John

Grimley. Preparations have been

completed for the athletic meet of the

regiment to-morrow afternoon under

the direction of Capt. Atkins, athletic

and recreation officer.

Capt. Walter Stark, U. S. A., has

joined Lieut. Solomon Ward of the

369th in the training of the bayonet

men.

Capt. Alexander C. Garner, Chaplain,

Seaman of the West 135th street sta-

tion, charged with annoying the

crowds and littering the streets with

circulars.

The girls gave their names at the

West 135th street station as Lillian

Roth, 20, 350 Pennsylvania avenue;

Rachel Levine, 18, 563 Thames street;

Georgia Kape, 18, 730 Melrose ave-

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

SEP 17 1929

HARLEM GUARDS WILL BE VOTED WIN PRAISE FOR 369TH ARMORY WAR MANOEUVRE

Negro Regiment's Quar-
ters Will Cost \$2,500,000
When Finished

Staff Correspondent Evening World
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The intensive training of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, the Harlem outfit, on the difficult tactical problems started yesterday at Camp Smith. Col. William Taylor, commander of the colored regiment, received the praise of the Regular Army instructors for the marked efficiency of his men during the complicated manoeuvres.

Just as the troops were starting for the terrain north of the camp for the manoeuvres the fire alarm siren was sounded. An overheated stove in the quarters of the military police had set fire to the building. Before the fire gained much headway the soldiers had it under control, but it was nec-

essary that Major Ruetershan, commander of the military police, remove his headquarters to another building. At the morning manoeuvres a war strength company under Capt. Chauncey M. Cooper of Company G

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Soldiers - 1929

Regiments, Regular Army

Famous 24th Infantry, Crack Negro Regiment of the United States Army, Celebrates Its 60th Anniversary

History of Organization Discloses Many Glorious Achievements, Including Volunteer Service in Cuban Yellow Fever Epidemic

The 24th United States Infantry, now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., was originally formed on November 1, 1869, through the merging of two wartime regiments, the 38th and 41st, at Fort McNavitt, Texas, with Brevet Brigadier General Randolph S. McKenzie, who had won fame during the Civil War, as its colonel. Officers of the regiment

At 8.30 a. m., the entire regi-hall was beautifully decorated and
ent headed by the regimental music was furnished by Scipio's
band, marched to the Service Orchestra, composed of members
of the Club and Theatre, and listened to the regiment.

Club and Hotel, and a program which included music. Present and former officers of the band and an invocation by the regiment, with their wives, the regimental chaplain, A. W. Thomas, were guests at an Organization Day dinner at 6.45 p. m., in mess hall, No. 2, and at 7, at the theatre, the moving picture was shown and there were speeches from the oldest soldier and youngest recruit.

Sergeant William McCauley and Private William E. Norris, respectively. The regimental history showed that after its organization the regi-

Medals and Trophies Given. The competition was divided and assigned along the 320-mile southern

An address was given by the regimental commander, Col. Paul C. Galleher, after which he presented irregular cordon of posts set up along the edge of the Rio Grande and set by individuals and organizations to guard the "Pecis Trail to California." The main duty was chasing Indians during the year.

At 10 a. m., the regiment marched down to the athletic field, formed a hot-ow square, and engaged in a ser- Texas, the regiment was mov-
es of military and ath- late in 1880 to four stations in the-
etic competitions, each company old Indian Territory, now t

regiment was together in one station, being sent to Fort Douglass who marched to Siboney, not Utah. This was the first home complaint was heard from office: a civilized community that the reg or enlisted man. The regiment fin-
iment had occupied in the twenty-ally marched on August 26 en route 25th Infantry, Nogales, Ariz., tel-
sigh years of its organization, bak to the United States. Regi this unusual Roosevelt story:

Helped Take Fort San Juan On April 20, 1898, the regiment started East enroute to service in Cuba, joining the Spanish-American War.

Cuba during the Spanish-American War sailing from Tampa, Fla., or Aquinaldo's Capture George S. Thompson, now 60.

years of age, of Apache Junction, Arizona, and of the 25th Infantry, who were captured at the same time.

on June 25. The regiment marched into Wyoming, the 24th, except for Co. L, spent three years—1899 to 1902—engaged in the capture of San Juan Hill with the 6th, 16th, and 13th—on duty in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war, attached as messenger interpreters to the Second Division in Cuba.

2 ficers and seventy-seven enlisted men were killed or wounded the Lieut. James D. Taylor jr., that in 1 day. The regiment had the honor of holding Fort San Juan until July 9, when it was moved into the trenches, where it stayed until hostilities ceased on July 15. Alaska.

3 Thompson, finding food scarce, broke into a captured store and stole enough to make himself some 1 lap-jacks, which the soldiers called 6 Gen. Funston to capture the famous Aguinaldo. During this period the soldiers called 11 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 269 270 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On the same day, reports came of the breaking out of yellow fever. Until 1905, the regiment was stationed at posts in Montana, return among the soldiers and their families. He hid them behind his "pup" tent on a road intersection.

among the soldiers and that Sib-ing to the Philippines in December 1901, 14 miles away, had beer of the year for its second tour of turned into a hospital. At foreign service. Returning to the 3 o'clock orders were received for United States in 1908, the regiment the 24th to proceed to Siboney for was stationed at Fort Ontario and duty in the hospital. The regiment Madison Barracks, N.Y., remaining march at 5.30, reaching the plague- there until 1911, when the third infected town at 3.30 a. m., July journey to the Philippines was \$16, with 15 officers and 456 enlisted men, staying there until September 16, with 15 officers and 456 enlisted men, Major A. C. Markley, com-ber, 1915. Five months were spent in the hospital.

Later a man with glasses and whom on account of his general appearance he took to be a war correspondent, spied Thompson's flap-ack and appropriated them. Coming across the field, Thompson berated him in language that is unprintable. **10-5-30**

at the Presidio, San Francisco, there, 600 patients were in the main hospital and a great pest post was about a mile away. 3,000 troops into Mexico on March 28, 1916, and the "war correspondent" offered him ten dollars in gold for his food.

After the war was over Thompson came to Washington in an attempt to obtain a commission in the Philippines. Through his friend Senator Spooner, Thompson was taken to the White House and introduced to President Roosevelt as a man who had fought with him in Cuba.

National Kite Contest Won by 24th Infantr.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Scoring fifteen points more than its nearest competitor, the 24th Infantry small bore rifle team knocked out a clean-cut victory in the national regiments.

25th Infantryman Who Cussed Out Roosevelt

His body bears 11 wounds, a dozer polo cuts and many arrow and spear wounds.

The answer brought a roar of
applause.

"Do you remember somebody stealing your slapjacks?"
"Yes sir."

"Do you remember cussing me out, daughter from Roosevelt, for stealing them?"

The answer to this was a startled "He was honorably discharged from the service recently after 26 years of

"No sir, I never cussed out the

WAR DEP' PUTS ISSUE TO STATE

W.D. 12-14-29
Third Battalion Disbands
Upon Order Sent Out
At Washington

Chicago, Ill.

The famous Eighth Regiment, the pride of Illinois, faces disbandment by the United States War Department according to reports that have been current for the past week. Chicago battalions of this national guard unit became the subject of government correspondence the latter part of last month when it was suggested by military authorities at Washington that the Illinois government disband the regiment as a whole. Action had already been taken on the 3rd battalion of the regiment which is composed of downstate troops.

372nd Won Applause
BOSTON HERALD REPORTER
NOTES UNUSUAL ACCLAIM FOR
COLORED BATTALION AT BUNKER HILL

at Danville, Springfield, Metropoli, Peoria and Quincy. This or

The Boston Herald of Tuesday pub

lished the disbandment of the following in its report of

headquarters company officered by the Bunker Hill parade:

Lieut. George Christy.

Major Robert A. Byrd of the 372nd infantry, the 182nd infantry and the 372nd infantry marched Springfield, who was favorably behind their own bands. The 372nd is mentioned for the leadership of the negro command of the Massachusetts regiment, is now on the re-sets national guard, well drilled and serve list. This downstate unit spic-and-span, it made a fine appearance yesterday as it has on countless other occasions. On reaching the summit of Bunker Hill street early on

the march, with not a member of their

Economy Measure
The war department is said to race in sight, the negro soldiers were base its decision for disbandment of the 3rd battalion or the crest of the hill. Again, at the re- view stand, this organization was in small towns with a given hearty applause from members limited population to draw from of the Bunker Hill council and their or enlistment. It regarded the families and guests gathered in front further maintenance of this bat of the clubhouse. It was the first or- alion unjustified under present organization to pass the stand that was conditions, and i said to have con- this commitment

ended that the strength allotted his battalion could be more effectively employed in other organizations of the 33rd division, which is composed of all white regiments.

War Department officials are said to have suggested to the Illinois military authorities that all strength of the Eighth Regiment be concentrated in Chicago, but even this suggestion carried with it a supplementary idea to disband the regiment as a whole. Continued unsatisfactory conditions were assigned as the reason it is claimed. At the last government inspection it was pointed out that thirteen units of the Eighth were given very unsatisfactory reports. Another Federal inspection will be held in January.

The disbanded 3rd battalion included over three hundred men. The officers of the unit were transferred to the national guard reserve.

The Eighth has never been a component part of the 33rd division. It was a special allotment regiment, and even during the World War left this country as such until brigaded with French troops.

Illinois is allotted 11,000 soldiers by the war authorities. Authority to reorganize the downstate units has been denied, but was pointed out by friends of the regiment that recently the war department had given permission for the enlistment of white men to form the Black Horse troo and Aerial Squadron, using the surplus left over by the disbandment of the Eighth downstate whole. Action had already been taken on the 3rd battalion of the regiment which is composed of sons of wealthy white Illinois citizens ambitious for military attainment.

372nd Won Applause

By now the colored people can surely realize just what the present Federal Administration, headed up by President Hoover, in. tends to do for them. So far and up to the peace. 12-5-29
minute less has been done by way of recognition of conspicuous acts of bravery performed in time of war. The colored people have not yet sent in their resolutions, their petitions and their delegations pleading for patronage. Perhaps it is understood that such conduct which he performed at the risk of his own life. Several months ago, perhaps, they have a feeling that the time is not ripe, at any rate, a strange silence has permeated the entire structure of the race. In an army bus which plunged into a swollen stream. Several of the soldiers were unable to swim and out of the political picture. It is high time that the colored people all over the United States took cognizance of the fact that they are being squeezed out of the political picture. It is high time that some definite, determined step be taken as to the future use of our vote. Regardless of what is concluded by Mr. Hoover, we still believe that something can be done with our vote that will compell the nation to deal withment and the award of the decoration.

If the Grand Old Eight Regiment is ripped asunder by the new policy of the war department a blow will be struck at one of the most noble institutions and contributions of the American colored people. The Eighth Regiment has made history, brought glory to the flag and has spilled its blood unremittingly. We realize that mistakes have been made in the internal management of the

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 24.—Armory but no greater than the mistakes that have been made in more important departments of the government. The Eighth bore rifle team knocked out a Regiment's Third Battalion has been dis- banded and who knows what will happen to the other two battalions. Who is safe-guarding the interests of our people in this country anyway? Who is on the front line throughout the United States. trenches contending with the enemy? Are the 24th won its match in all of us to sit around and philosophize and deliver grandiloquent speeches while our interests are going to the bow-wows? Some corps area. Each team fired body must fight the battles of the people. This newspaper is calling attention to the situation and our leaders will be held to strict accountability.

Negro Regiment Rifle Champions
WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 24.—CNS). Scoring fifteen points more than its nearest competitor, the 24th Infantry small parts of the government. The Eighth bore rifle team knocked out a Regiment's Third Battalion has been dis- banded and who knows what will happen to the other two battalions. Who is safe-guarding the interests of our people in this country anyway? Who is on the front line throughout the United States. trenches contending with the enemy? Are the 24th won its match in all of us to sit around and philosophize and deliver grandiloquent speeches while our interests are going to the bow-wows? Some corps area. Each team fired body must fight the battles of the people. The match on its own range

This newspaper is calling attention to the and the targets were then sent to Washington, D. C., for scor

ing. The three high teams and their scores were: 24th Infantry, 3,382 (out of a possible

1,500); 121st Engineers of Washington, D. C., 3,367, and

the 7th Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, Washington, 3,340.

JOURNAL NOV 1 1929

PEORIA ILL.

COMPANY M IS DISBANDED

The disbanding of company M, Eighth Illinois infantry

the local colored militia unit, ends the life of one of the most

picturesque of local institutions. The mustering out of the

company was due to the fact that it was not maintained at

been given to an enlisted man of its required strength, and for this the Negro population of

Peoria has nobody but itself to blame.

Ft. Benning. Last week a Ft. Benning soldier was cited in the De-

partment order for meritorious

services in saving to rescue an

endangered horse belonging to his

battery. This week comes the new:

We hope the time will come when the younger colored

men of Peoria will again seek to establish and maintain

another man of the Soldier's Medal militia company in this community.

al, a decoration which is given in